

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd July 1905.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
Persian politics	683	A railway complaint	690
		Complaints against the East Indian Railway	ib.
		A railway item	691
		A railway complaint	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		The partition of Bengal	
Enforcement of Act V in Puralia	683	The partition of Bengal	ib.
The Navinagar police in the Tippera district	ib.	The partition question	692
A case of outrage on a woman in the Mymensingh district	684	The partition question	693
Crime in the Mymensingh district	ib.	The partition question	697
Chaukidars in Bongong in the Jessore district	685	The partition of Bengal	ib.
Crime in a village in Howrah	ib.	The partition of Bengal	ib.
Rain-gambling at Bara Bazar	ib.	The question of the cost of the partition of Bengal	ib.
A complaint against <i>bustees</i> in Bhowanipur	ib.	The partition scheme	ib.
		The partition of Bengal	698
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The partition of Bengal	ib.
The case of Mr. Stapylton of the Assam-Bengal Railway.	685	The partition question	ib.
The case against Mr. Stapylton in the High Court	686	The partition question	ib.
Maulvi Bazl-ul-Karim, third Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta	687	The partition of Bengal	700
A railway outrage case in Saran	ib.	The partition question and the approaching Royal visit	ib.
		Mr. Ahmed, District Magistrate of Khulna	ib.
(c)—Jails—		The wants of the Malda public	ib.
Nil.		Lord Curzon	701
		The Curzon-Kitchener controversy	ib.
(d)—Education—		Lord Curzon's interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation	ib.
Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act	687	Roman character <i>versus</i> Kaithi	702
Text-books and the Text-Book Committee	688	The Rolt case	ib.
Successor of Mr. Fedler	ib.	The Government House Improvement Scheme	ib.
Wanted a third Deputy Inspector of Schools in Midnapore	ib.	A cartoon	ib.
		The posts of Engineers	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
An insanitary tank at Kalighat in Calcutta	689	Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians under the Board of Revenue	702
Rumoured attempt by Government at the extermination of mosquitoes	ib.	The Disorderly Houses Bill	ib.
An order for clearing jungle in the Jessore district	ib.	The Bengal Disorderly Houses Bill	ib.
The Calcutta municipal improvement scheme	ib.	The Bengal Disorderly Houses Bill	703
(f)—Questions affecting the Land—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The Dumraon Raj	690	The Agartala Raj and its Political Agent	703
		The Prime Ministership of Tippera	ib.
		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Nil.	

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

All-Bengal Musalman fund for the Musalmans of Bengal	...	703
The National Association of Musalmans in Bogra	...	ib.
The ensuing Royal visit to Bengal	...	ib.
The ensuing Royal visit to India	...	704
The Royal visit to India	...	ib.
How Babudom is bewitched by Englishmen	...	ib.
"Strength of character of a conquered people"	...	705

URIYA PAPERS.

The claims of certain domiciled Bengali candidates for the Executive Service	...	706
Mr. Gowse and the Puri Pilgrim Hospital	...	ib.
"Cattle-pound abuses"	...	ib.
The weather	...	ib.
The transfer of Professor Harish Chundra Dutt from the Ravenshaw College.	...	ib.
The weather and the crops in Balasore	...	ib.
The weather in Talcher and Athgarh	...	ib.
A beneficent act of the Raja of Athgarh	...	ib.
Indigenous manufacture of terrestrial globes for vernacular schools in Orissa	...	707
The Cuttack Municipality and hackney carriages in that town	...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS—conold.

A model girls' school for Cuttack	...	707
The late Babu Saligram Singh	...	ib.
An alleged case of throwing of stones into houses in Cuttack	...	ib.
Reclamation of forest and waste lands in Bamra	...	ib.
A complaint against the lessee of a ferry ghat	...	ib.
A neglected road	...	ib.
The new rules for admission into the Cuttack Medical School	...	708
The Rathjatra at Puri	...	ib.
A complaint against the Manager of a temple	...	ib.
Rathjatra day at Puri	...	ib.
The Rathjatra in Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri	...	709
The Rathjatra in Talchar	...	ib.

ASSAM PAPERS.

Allegations in connexion with the Sylhet Jail	...	709
Suggestions in connexion with middle schools in Assam	...	ib.
Cattle plague in Sylhet	...	ib.
An alleged case of unlawful imprisonment in the Sylhet Jail	...	ib.
A case of suspicious death	...	710

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Roznama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 17th July has the following:—

Persian politics.

A statesman says that if a deed of treaty between two Governments contains a condition which is unsuitable to the constitution of either of them, it acts like a slow poison in the system. This kind of poison is to be found in all agreements which Persia entered into with some other people. When a treaty was made between England and Persia at Paris, whereby the latter gave up her claim over Herat and Afghanistan, Persia thought that there would be no other unfortunate result, but now it is seen that that treaty is the cause of England's advancing up to Siestan and of her retention of Colonel MacMahon in that place with the ostensible object of settling its boundary. On a careful examination of the subjects mentioned in the new agreement (in connection with the Siestan boundary), it is seen that some incident of still dangerous character is imminent for Persia. It appears that she will soon be involved in a quarrel with the frontier tribes of Afghanistan.

Another statesman says that a secret treaty has been made between England and Afghanistan, whereby the Amir relinquished his claim to the frontier of Siestan and the Helmond river in favour of England, in return of which the latter declared him as an independent monarch of his State. This fact can be traced from Colonel MacMahon's nature of work in connection with the Siestan boundary and the Helmond river settlement. If this statement be correct, both Persia and Afghanistan will be losers.

ROZNA-MA-I-MUKAD-
DAS HABLUL MATEEN.
July 17th, 1905.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Manbhumi* [Purulia] of the 4th July complains that, owing to harassing arrests and prosecutions under Act V, about 80 per cent. of the lower caste population of Purulia town are nowadays being compelled to quit the town. The lower caste and middle class people cannot afford the expense of constructing a privy and keeping a *mehter* for each household. Further, Purulia is not a town where separate latrine accommodation is necessary for each household. There is sufficient open space available on the outskirts of the town, where people of the lower castes might answer the calls of nature. It is to be hoped that the attention of Mr. Lang, the benevolent Deputy Commissioner, will be drawn to the practice at present indulged in by the local police of paying off old grudges, specially against young women of the inferior castes, by falsely accusing them of offences under Act V. Two illustrations of this practice may be given—

MANBHUM,
July 4th, 1905.

(1) About a month ago a young man named Hari Sadhan De, agent of the cooly depôt of Medland Bose & Co., situated near the Purulia railway station, was, with the collusion of one Mudi Ram Bhasra, accused by a policeman of an offence under Act V. The Honorary Magistrate, Babu Kalidas Mitra, who tried the case, held that it was a false one.

(2) One Kisur Gorai of Sanaijuri, a man who had not visited Purulia town for three or four months, was some 15 days ago charged under Act V and detained in custody until the police found out their mistake.

3. The *Hitavarta* [Muradnagar] of the 10th July says that the police is to a great extent responsible for the increase of crime in the country. A former Sub-Inspector of the Navinagar thana in the Tippera district was

HITAVARTA,
July 10th, 1905.

The Navinagar police in the Tippera district.

on terms of so much intimacy with a *budmash* of the Satmora village under it that they used to call each other father and son. In consequence of this, all sorts of crime greatly increased in the village. The police is so oppressive that people fear to lodge complaints of theft, etc., in the thana. Again, in most places bad men have been appointed as president-panchayets, and they are committing all sorts of oppression. The following is an instance of this. Some time ago a young daughter of an influential inhabitant of the Banchail

village near Satmora was enticed away by some *budmashes* and afterwards found out in a place near Muradnagar. Enraged at this, the girl's father kept four innocent persons wrongfully confined in his house for one night and on the next morning compelled them, with the help of the local president-panchayet to execute bonds for Rs. 21 each. The matter was brought to the law-court, but the complainants afterwards withdrew the case for fear of the president-panchayet, who was also their landlord. Why was not the opinion of the inhabitants of Satmora, Chilikhola, Ichhapur, and other villages consulted when the man was appointed to the president-panchayetship of the local union? He has no such qualification as can make him fit for the post.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 11th, 1905.

4. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th July says that in the case of outrage on Susila, the wife of Raj Chandra De, of the Gachihata village within the Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district, warrants were issued against nine persons, but none of them has as yet been arrested. It is a wonder that the police are unable to find out these culprits who constantly come across their fellow villagers. For fear of the *budmashes*, Raj Chandra was living with Susila in his master's house, when, on the 25th *Asarh* (B.S.) last, a large number of them broke into it and again carried away the poor woman. It is rumoured that she will be sent away to Rangoon by the culprits.

CHARU MIHIR.

Crime in the Mymensingh district.

5. The same paper publishes the following cases of oppression committed by *budmashes* in the Mymensingh district:—

- (1) A poor widow named Pranada Dasi, an inhabitant of the Katelasar village, was obliged to take refuge in the house of a neighbour, named Jogendra Chakarvarti, in order to save herself from some *budmashes*, who nevertheless repeatedly tried to kidnap her, but failed. On a certain occasion Jogendra Chakarvarti told all this to the District Superintendent of Police when the latter happened to be in the village. Provoked by this, the *budmashes* attacked Jogendra one day, but he had the good fortune to save himself by flight.
- (2) In the month of *Jaisktha* last, the *budmashes* mercilessly belaboured two wayfarers. The poor men were then taken to the house of one Ram Charan Patuni in the Padurbhorhi village, where their bodies were rubbed with turpentine. They were afterwards dismissed with the threat that if they dared to inform the police about the matter they would be killed.
- (3) The widow of Tunia Shaikh, of Dhitua village, has saved herself from being forcibly married according to the *nika* system by paying the *budmashes* Rs. 20 in cash and 2½ maunds of paddy.
- (4) Some *budmashes* tried to forcibly carry away a woman from the house of one Megha Gop in the Baliacharha village, but were baffled in their attempt by the villagers.

The following is a list of the villages in which thefts and dacoities occurred during the period from *Baisakh* 1311 to *Jaisktha* 1312 (B.S.) and of the names of the persons in whose houses they were committed:—

- (1) *Village Bejborhi*.—Persons—Bocha Khan, Kamal Munshi, Gopi Sen, Jurmat Shaikh, Barkat Shaikh, Kitab Sircar and Aria Shaikh.
- (2) *Village Badikathal*.—Persons—Ili Shaikh, Sadat Shaikh and Latub Shaikh.
- (3) *Village Ketanpur*.—Persons—Ratan Shaikh and Kalu Shaikh.
- (4) *Village Gojanga*.—Persons—Pagoria Shaikh, Dogu Shaikh, Lebu Mandal, Chharia Shaikh, Lechu Mandal and Bhocha Shaikh.
- (5) *Village Benipur*.—Persons—Dinanath Sil and Kinamir Sikhari.
- (6) *Village Nagra*.—Persons—Mamudjan Shaikh and Krishnanath Das.
- (7) *Village Dhitua*.—Persons—Ishan Chakarvarti, Chandrakanta Mazumdar, Viswanath Sutradhar, Prosanna Sarma, Ratan Jogi, Bhagirathi Debi and Brahma Tantini.
- (8) *Village Chamuria*.—Persons—Govinda Kaibarta, Hari De, Nadia Kaivarta, Mukunda Bhattacharyya, Guru Charan Chakarvarti, Braja Nath Bhattacharyya, Ramhari De and Hari Charan Tantra.

(9) *Village Ghatari*.—Persons—Kuber Chakravarti, Ramkumar Chakravarti, Kali Sil, Fayzuddin, Tachhem Miya, Saiyad Miya, Adi Mulla and Ishan Chakravarti.

Besides these, small thefts were committed in the houses of innumerable other persons.

6. A correspondent of the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th July says that the pay of chaukidars in Bongong, in the Jessore district, has been increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 each. This has led to proportionate increase of the chaukidari tax in the district. The chaukidars are like Government pensioners, who are paid for doing nothing, and it is inconceivable why their pay should be increased. Again, two chaukidars have been appointed for keeping watch on the Bengal-Central Railway line at Bongong. But they are paid, not by the Railway Company, but by the villagers. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the injustice to the villagers implied in this arrangement.

SANDHYA,
July 13th, 1905.

7. A correspondent of the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 15th July says that on the morning of the 3rd July last, a young Musalman girl, aged 15 or 16, of village Betai, near Amta, while on her way along the Burdwan embankment near the boundary of Purnal (under the jurisdiction of Bagnan thana), was pounced upon by a Musalman of village Nowapara with the intent of being violated. Her cries of distress attracted a number of cultivators engaged in their different occupations in the neighbourhood, who came to her rescue. Some among these named Aju Khan, Gholam Nabi Khan, Srimanta Hati, Behari Hati, of Naopara, can bear witness to the truth of this case. The Musalmans of these parts are frequently guilty of outrages like these. For the last 20 or 25 years they have been accustomed to snatch fish away from the fishwomen in the season of the hilsa fish. Again, about a year ago, a petition was got up by the residents of some dozen villages, including Purnal, Naopara, etc., against about 19 or 20 Musalmans as *budmashes*, but owing to the villagers of Purnal having split into two hostile camps, sufficient proof of the charge was not forthcoming at the regular police inquiry.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 15th, 1905.

8. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July is sorry that the provisions of the Rain Gambling Act have failed to check the nuisance at Calcutta entirely, as there are still some houses in Bara Bazar, where it is carried on secretly. The respectable people passing by such houses are shamefully insulted by the police, while the persons who are really guilty of the offence are, intentionally or for want of any knowledge, not arrested by the police. During the last week some twenty respectable men have been arrested and handed over by the police. The Police Commissioner should pay his attention to the matter with a view to put a stop to the rain-gambling and its addas.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th, 1905.

9. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th July draws the attention of the Police Commissioner to the fact that the lawlessness of the people living in the *bustees* along Ram Mohan Dutt's Lane and North Chakrabar Road in Bhowanipore, is daily increasing, to the annoyance of the respectable people of that locality.

HITAVARTA,
July 16th, 1905.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

10. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July has the following:—

The case of Mr. Stapylton of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The judiciary will find themselves put into very inconvenient situations so long as a separate criminal law is not enacted in this country for its white population. Judges and Magistrates cannot pass sentences not warranted by the law, and sometimes Europeans in this country commit offences for which the legal punishments are imprisonment, transportation for life, or even capital punishment. But Europeans cannot be sentenced to such punishments; so Judges and Magistrates find themselves placed in very unpleasant situations when, according to the law, they have to pronounce such sentences on Europeans. It becomes necessary for

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 13th, 1905.

them, in order to lessen the severity of the sentence, either to put a new interpretation on the law or to change the section under which the charge was originally framed. It is impossible to enumerate the cases in which failure of justice takes place in this country from this reason. The *Indian Empire* has given an instance of such failure of justice. One Mr. Allen Stapylton, an Assistant Engineer on the Assam-Bengal Railway, went to the Akhaura station on the 21st April last. Finding two huts standing there near the railway enclosure, he remonstrated with their owners and burnt them down with his own hand then and there. The owners lodged a case in the Court of the District Magistrate of Tippera, who transferred it to the High Court. The case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Stephen in the High Court, and that gentleman found himself placed in a very uncomfortable situation and delivered himself thus to the prisoner:—"Prisoner at the bar, the offence you have committed is an offence under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code. But if you be convicted under that section you cannot be let off simply with a fine. So, I take you to have committed an offence only under section 426 and I sentence you to a fine of Rs. 100, Rs. 20 out of this fine to be paid to the *muchis* (owners of the huts)."

Mr. Stapylton, of course, left the Court in high exultation, but it is not known if the owners of the huts have been satisfied. No one can, of course, have anything to say against Mr. Stapylton's escape. But we are sorry for the Judges who have to try such cases. Europeans are *Kulins* (high-caste men), and it is not right that they should undergo the same punishments with the natives of the country. We can understand all this, but it is really unbearable to us that, in spite of the existence of this feeling of distinction, Government should enact in the statutes the same punishments for natives and Europeans. What we have got to ask is—When a distinction is made in practice in the law courts between natives and Europeans, why should not the statutes themselves contain a similar distinction in the matter of providing punishments for them? That would set everything right. The Judges and Magistrates, too, would be relieved of the necessity of straining the interpretation of the law or of changing the charges. Let it be distinctly enacted in the new statutes that when a *Kulin* commits a murder, he should be punished only for the offence of simple assault with fine. This would save us the trouble of complaining about miscarriage of justice, the Judges and Magistrates the necessity of straining the law, and the British-born European offenders much unnecessary anxiety and expense. Why is not then such a provision made in the law?

SANDHYA,
July 13th, 1905.

11. Referring to the case against Mr. Stapylton, which has been recently disposed of by the Calcutta High Court, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes as follows:—

It is enough that misdeeds committed by white *fringis* are still counted as offences. But what is the use of discussing the points involved in cases in which they are concerned? The law is the property of their fathers and grandfathers, and why should we trouble ourselves if they care nothing for it? It is true that we are the people who suffer through such disregard of the law on their part, but we must remember that we are a conquered nation, and should rest contented with our lot. It has ever been the custom in law-courts to treat *fringis*, charged with grave offences, very much as one would treat one's son-in-law. Miscarriage of justice frequently occurs in cases against white *fringis*. And people are not at all astonished when it occurs in lower courts. But one cannot help being astounded when it occurs in the High Court also. Mr. Stapylton, in the case referred to above, confessed that he had set fire to the huts of two poor *muchis* and burnt down everything they possessed. According to the law, the offence could be punished by imprisonment only and not by fine. But the High Court has sentenced the accused in this case to pay only a fine of Rs. 100. What would the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have said if such a miscarriage of justice had resulted from a decision passed by a lower court Judge. Did the High Court ever show such leniency towards a native, however high his position might be, as it has shown towards Mr. Stapylton, and would Mr. Stapylton have received such lenient treatment if he had been a native? Mr. Scroope, District

Magistrate, released him on bail, although the case was unbailable. In the High Court, the accused had not to stand in the dock for more than a minute, but was allowed to sit on the table by the side of his Counsel.

12. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July says that the other day a testimonial in favour of Maulvi Bazl-ul-Karim, the third Presidency Magistrate, was sent round among the pleaders of the Police Court for signature.

Maulvi Bazl-ul-Karim, third
Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

The testimonial certified that the Maulvi was an excellent Magistrate, very punctual in his attendance, who afforded every opportunity to the pleaders for cross-examination, and who, generally speaking, possessed the public confidence in every way. The testimonial, when it came to the Bar Library, gave rise to a hot discussion, and some of the plain-speaking indulged in by the pleaders on this occasion reached the ears of the Magistrate. Thereupon, the Maulvi summoned some of the pleaders through his *chaprasi* into his private room. It is said that not one pleader could be got to put his signature to the testimonial. Many allegations are being made against the Maulvi which are reaching the ears of Government. Hence the Maulvi's anxiety for a testimonial.

SANJIVANI,
July 13th, 1905.

13. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July writes:—

A railway outrage case in Saran.

We see that insults and outrages on helpless native females by ruffianly Europeans in the female compartments of third-class carriages on Indian railways are never to cease. We have agitated on this topic many times, and in some cases our efforts have brought the offenders to condign punishment. But in the majority of these cases, thanks to the undue partiality for people of their own race displayed by the European Judges and Magistrates, the European accused are either let off wholly scot-free, or with a light punishment. In some cases, a difficulty arises about the identification of the accused. In others, the trying Magistrates disbelieve the identification made by the injured party on the ground that it is impossible for the latter properly to see the face of the accused in the dim light of a railway carriage. The effect in any case is to encourage the wrong-doers. The Railway Companies, again, do not consider it necessary to provide good lights for the female carriages. It is needless to point out that if outrages like these had been committed on European females, arrangements would at once have been made for double lights. But the European railway authorities consider it unnecessary to incur any extra expense for the prevention of outrages on unfortunate native females. And the alien Magistrate, with his love for men of his own race, often takes care to display great aptitude in acquitting the accused in such cases on the plea of insufficient lights.

The occasion for these remarks is furnished by the way in which Mr. Bonham-Carter, District Magistrate of Saran, has recently acquitted the European accused in the case of outrage on a Musalman female named Habiban Bibi. Considering the enormity of the outrage to which this unfortunate female was subjected, and considering the nature of the evidence which was adduced against the accused, we are astounded at the judgment pronounced. We cannot at all admit the logic of the many unwarrantable doubts expressed by the Magistrate. In our opinion, he acquitted the accused in the face of sufficient evidence being available against him. We trust the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor will soon be drawn to this case of failure of justice.

(d)—Education.

14. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that section 19 of the Indian Universities

Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act.

Act has almost deprived the teachers of middle and high English schools of the privilege, which they so long enjoyed, of appearing in the F. A. and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University by virtue of their being teachers, because, thanks to that section, it will be now impossible for most of them, poor and insignificant people as they are, to move the Senate and the Syndicate for the requisite permission to appear. The loss of this privilege will deter many a poor but meritorious student from taking service as a teacher in a public school. There

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 14th, 1905.

will consequently be a dearth of good teachers in such schools. The authorities are, therefore, requested that section 19 of the Indian Universities Act should be so amended as to restore the old privilege to all teachers in public schools in the matter of appearing in University examinations.

BANGAVASI,
July 15th, 1905.

15. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July contains an article communicated by an expert in which the following observations are made:—

Text-books and the Text-Book Committee.

Now that the number of both text-books and text-book writers has largely increased, it would not be wrong to insist upon a higher degree of excellence in such books than was insisted upon before. But whether this be done or not, there can be no question that text-books should, in all cases and under all circumstances, be examined with minute care and attention. It is, however, a matter of regret that satisfactory evidence of such care and attention is furnished neither by the selections of the old nor by those of the new Text-Book Committee, both of which include books utterly worthless, as we will show another time. This is due to several reasons. No work done gratuitously is done well, except in cases in which honour or distinction is to be won by a satisfactory performance of such gratuitous duties. It is in recognition of this sound principle that Government has provided for the payment of emoluments to the members of the General Committee of the Corporation. Now, the members of the Central Text-Book Committee, though all honest and conscientious men, are busy men and have to do the work of examining text-books in their leisure hours. No wonder, therefore, that the work is done perfunctorily. It would, therefore, be well to allow them emoluments for this work calculated by the number of pages they will have to examine. No department of the public service is so important as the Education Department, but unfortunately for us, it is precisely in this department that Government shows itself most niggardly. Let not the cost of this examination be, however, charged by any means upon the authors submitting their books for such examination.

Then there is the new system of a preliminary examination by so-called experts. Now, the number of experts is so small in this country that the public have a right to know who are the experts by whom this preliminary examination is made. Granting that they are really experts, even experts are not infallible, and implicit reliance upon their decision may therefore lead to injustice to authors of text-books. It is not also easy to see why the grounds of rejection of a book by these experts should be kept secret from the author. A leading and universally honoured man in this country has not inappropriately likened this Committee of experts to the Star Chamber. This examination by experts does no good that we know of. But it does one undoubted evil: it retards the submission of a text-book to the Central Text-Book Committee, often for a full year, to the great prejudice of the author.

The fact of the Director of Public Instruction being the Chairman of the Committee also interferes with independent action on the part of its members, many of whom are his subordinates. We have heard of cases in which a member who wished to say something important in a particular meeting of the Committee has failed to do so from fear. No one knows what harm was done by the old arrangement under which an outsider was the President of the Committee. Neither has Government told us anything about it.

There is another and a small matter, but which nevertheless requires saying. The present rule is that a letter submitting a text-book for examination by the Committee should be either printed or in type-writing. This puts authors to some trouble and expense. No one knows that any harm was done by letters written with the hand that were formerly sent in such cases.

HITAVARTA,
July 16th, 1905.

16. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says that the post of the

Successor of Mr. Pedler.

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is going to be filled up by a Civilian in spite of protests by the natives. From this action it has been proved that the Government pays no heed to the cries of the natives.

NIHAR,
July 18th, 1905.

17. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 18th July points out that the number of *pathsalas* in the district of Midnapore is about 5,000, while the inspecting staff consists of only two Deputy Inspectors, aided by one clerk and 22 Sub-Inspectors. Under the new system, Deputy Inspectors have to visit every

Wanted a third Deputy Inspector of Schools in Midnapore.

upper primary school at least once a year in order to select the candidates for the scholarship examination. It is suggested that with the number of schools at the figure at which they now stand in this district, it has become very difficult for the Deputy Inspectors to inspect all the middle class schools once each year, still less the primary schools. What is required therefore is the appointment of a third Deputy Inspector of Schools, and also of a second clerk, to assist the existing clerk, who is too over-worked to deal with all the correspondence which comes before him from the mufassal with desirable despatch.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

18. In noticing the recent visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Kalighat, the *Pratijna* [Calcutta] of the 12th July draws attention to the insanitary condition of Sikdarpara Road and its neighbourhood in that quarter of Calcutta. By way of illustration, reference is made to the presence of a tank, situated on the east of the school which His Honour visited, into which, it is alleged, all the water of the surrounding houses-drains, with the result that its water has become offensive to the local residents, and has besides become so poisoned that fish thrown into it die in a short while. Further, houses have been allowed to be constructed within the prohibited distance of 30 feet from its sides, and the presence of the cattle-stalls attached to these houses only adds to the contamination of the water of the tank.

PRATIJNA,
July 12th, 1905.

19. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes:—

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 13th 1905.

Rumoured attempt by Government at the extermination of mosquitoes.

There is a proverb in Bengali about the impolicy of bringing cannon to bear against a petty thing like mosquitoes. But the impossible is going to be now possible. It is rumoured that Government is making arrangements on a very large scale in order to combat the ravages of malaria. It is intended to spend a sum of 17 lakhs 39 thousand in order to exterminate the mosquitoes in a selected area of 290 square miles in the 24-Parganas district. Similar efforts are to be made in the Rajshahi and Pabna districts at an estimated cost of 34 lakhs. We could not conceive that proposals like these could be made seriously outside of a lunatic asylum or an opium den. The Sanitary Commissioner's report for last year states that it is not practicable to exterminate mosquitoes thoroughly. Again, Captain Rogers, I.M.S., in his report on fever in Dinajpur, distinctly gives his opinion that the effort to exterminate mosquitoes radically is a mad effort, which can never succeed. Why should lakhs of rupees wrung from poor tax-payers be uselessly frittered away on the plea of exterminating mosquitoes?

20. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 14th July strongly protests against an order which has been issued by the Subdivisional Officer of Magura, in the Jessore district, directing villagers within his jurisdiction to cut down bamboo clumps, tamarind trees, and all sorts of jungle growing, not only round their homesteads, but also in gardens situated at a distance from them. A notice on this subject was first issued by the District Magistrate, but in that notice the inhabitants of the district were only advised to clear jungle around their homesteads, but not to cut down useful and valuable trees. But bamboo clumps and tamarind trees, which the Subdivisional Officer of Magura has included in his list of jungle to be cleared, are articles of great usefulness and value to villagers, who not only use them in building houses, etc., but derive a decent income from their sale.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
July 14th, 1905.

21. Commenting upon the delay caused by the Government in publishing the Calcutta improvement scheme, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says the scheme is going to be given effect to, according to the Government's own direction. It is useless to keep it any more secret.

HITAVARTA,
July 16th 1905.

The Calcutta municipal improvement scheme.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 15th, 1905.

22. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 15th July draws the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the necessity of choosing a man from among the Dumraon Raj family to succeed the old Rani, who, on account of her old age, is unable to attend properly to the affairs of the Raj.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
July 15th, 1905.

23. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 15th July complains of the inadequacy of the existing train service on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Howrah and stations like Bauria, Bagnan, Uluberia, Andul, Santragachi, etc. Although a large number of passengers daily travel between these places, there is no train for their convenience between the hours of 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. Those who, in order to transact some petty business, have occasion to go up by the 7 or 7-30 train in the morning to some neighbouring station, are compelled to undergo all the inconveniences of a period of waiting for five or six hours in order to catch their return train.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1905.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that formerly the authorities of the East Indian Railway, when they intended making a change in the timing of the trains, used previously to consult the opinion of the passengers concerned. But the present management at every step displays an indifference to the interests of its constituents. For example, the following grievances have all formed the subject of repeated complaints for some time past, but none of them have yet been redressed, though in some cases at least they might be redressed without any serious extra expenditure being incurred therefor:—

(1) Inadequacy of the arrangements for the supply of drinking water to the passengers at stations.

(2) The harassments suffered at the hands of the porters (coolies) at the Howrah railway station.

(3) The rule by which return tickets are available for use on the day on which they are issued and the day following, instead of for an actual period of 48 hours.

(4) A fresh illustration of the same indifference to the convenience of passengers which characterises the present management may be drawn from the new rule lately issued about "monthly tickets." Hitherto these tickets could be bought on any day of the month and were available for a month calculated from that day. But it has been now ordered that from August next monthly tickets are to be sold only on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of every month and are not to be available for issue on the other days of the month, except under the condition that the full rate shall be charged for the succeeding days of the month. This however, is not all. Another notice, over the signature of Mr. Dring, requires that—

"Tickets purchased in July 1905 on any date after the 3rd should be returned on or before the 3rd of August 1905 to the Station Master of either of the stations between which the tickets are available, and a receipt obtained for the same. On application to the Assistant Traffic Manager or the District Traffic Superintendent, with the receipt, a refund of the proportionate value of the tickets for the number of days they are not used will be granted.

Notice the injustice of it all. The railway management will first compel passengers tyrannously to pay more than their due, and then the passengers, in order to obtain a refund of their dues, are to dance attendance on some subordinate railway employé.

(5) Another change has been made in connection with the sale of monthly tickets which also calls for unfavourable notice. Hitherto, the period of time during which a used-up monthly ticket had to be returned in order to entitle one to get back the "deposit" money, used to be a week counted from the expiry of the month during which it was issued. But now a rule has been issued that "monthly tickets not intended to be renewed should be returned to the station of issue on the last day of the month for

which they are available, or the day after, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited." Imagine the hardship this rule will inflict on a man who happens to fall ill in the last week of a month and is compelled, under medical advice, to take leave for the next month, so that he will have no use for a monthly ticket in the latter month. How, in such a case, can the used-up ticket be returned on the last day of the month during which it was in use, or the day following?

25. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July suggests an increase of speed in the running of the two fast trains between Calcutta and Khulna

A railway item.

on the central section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, which have been revived since the 1st July last. It is urged that the time at which the up train reaches Khulna (11-49 A.M.) is a little too late for the convenience of those attending the Courts at Khulna, and that, similarly, the time of arrival at Calcutta for the down train (11-6) is a little too late at night. It is suggested that by adding to the speed at which these trains now run the up train might be timed to arrive at Khulna at 10-15 A.M., and the down train to arrive at Calcutta before ten o'clock at night.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 16th, 1905.

26. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 19th July complains of the frequent occurrence of theft of goods in transit on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and says that

A railway complaint.

tradesmen in Midnapore often suffer from such thefts. It is inconceivable why the railway authorities do not take any step to suppress or prevent the crime.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
July 19th, 1905.

(h)—general.

27. The *Hitavarta* [Muradnagar] of the 10th July writes as follows:—

The partition of Bengal.

If Government divides a country for the sake of good administration, we should not oppose it. Our objections to the original plan of partition of Bengal have been carefully considered by the Government, so that the revised scheme does not possess the faults of the one which was first presented to us. For this our thanks are due to the authorities. The partition scheme in its present form is a monument of Lord Curzon's genius. His Excellency is very fond of reconstruction and is eminently fit for such work. It is by God's special grace that the Indians have got such a man as their ruler at a most opportune time. The effect of Lord Curzon's administration will be to make the seed of improvement in the country prosper in a natural way. Lord Curzon is a friend of India. "Let the Government divide the territory as it may, let us proportionately multiply our strength on the principle of right conduct and duty."

HITAVARTA,
July 10th, 1905.

28. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th July writes as follows:—

The partition of Bengal.

The apprehension which has, for the last one year, constantly haunted the Bengalis like a nightmare is at last going to be realised. The partition scheme has been accepted by the authorities in England. Twice has Mr. Brodrick gone against Lord Curzon and thwarted his intentions: firstly, in the Tibet affair, and secondly, on the army administration question, for which, he knows, His Excellency will never forgive him. He has, therefore, sought to please the Viceroy by accepting the partition scheme, for who would stand by the weak Bengalis in this world?

CHARU MIHIR,
July 11th, 1905.

The voice of a subject people has no value. But it is a matter of great regret that our rulers misinterpret the outbursts of our feelings. The partition has been like the thrust of a dagger into our hearts, and measured and moderate language fails to express the agony which it has caused to us. In his Mymensingh speech Lord Curzon said that he could divide Bengal by a stroke of his pen, and he has carried out his threat. The inhabitants of the Rajshahi Division, Barisal and Faridpur were not even allowed an opportunity of expressing their opinions on a question which was secretly playing with their fate, and the news that they too will be separated from Bengal has taken them by surprise. We have never before come across such an instance of total disregard of public opinion. Never before did the national life of Bengalis pass through such a danger as besets it now. We

were fools to drop our agitation on the supposition that Lord Curzon would refrain from carrying out the partition scheme out of deference to the feelings of the entire Bengali nation. We shall, however, renew the struggle. But this time it will not be restricted to Bengal, but will be extended to the British Isles and the British Parliament.

As to Lord Curzon, the infamy which he has earned by the partition scheme will never perish. No other Viceroy of India ever became so unpopular as he is. If he had only refrained from dividing Bengal, he would have received our blessing when leaving this country. As it is, the partition will ever remain a cause of perpetual mourning to Bengalis. Lord Curzon has deprived us of the privilege of calling Bengal our mother-country. The national life of Bengalis will never again acquire the health and vigour which it is about to lose. Besides this, the partition will double the cost of the administration of the country and open a new field for Englishmen to earn their bread in. The term of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty is drawing to a close. He will leave the country with the curse of all Bengal on his head.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 13th, 1905.

29. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes as follows:—

The partition question.

It has long been known that Government does what it has set its heart upon doing, without paying any heed to even the reasonable protests of the people. This country never before witnessed an agitation like the one which has been going on since the news of the partition proposal was first received. But the determination of Government was not shaken in the least, in spite of the sorrowful and reasonable representations of millions and millions of the subject people. Rumours and occasional telegrams from England, it is true, gave us to understand from time to time that the proposal had been sanctioned, but we never expected that the Government would so soon arrive at a final decision in the matter.

This unexpected but certain news of the partition of Bengal has deeply moved the people of the entire province, and filled them with despair at the thought that the Government, though wielding unlimited power, does not see fit either to listen to the lamentations of a meek subject people, to sympathise with them in their heart-felt sorrow, and to pay any heed to the reasonable requests of millions among them or to attend to their comfort and convenience. That the people of Bengal have been filled with sorrow has been already clearly proved to the Lieutenant-Governor by the attendance of only a limited number of middle class people at the Town Hall meeting held on the 7th July last, to organise a reception for the Prince and the Princess of Wales, and by the very pathetic references made by the three native members of the Bengal Council to the partition question in their speeches on the Disorderly Houses Bill.

It is, indeed, needless for us to explain the extent of the mortification sustained by the people of Bengal at the news of the Government's decision, and it fills one's heart with the greatest sorrow to see the manner in which the Government has slighted their very natural and cogent protests. We are not sure whether there will be any further agitation on the subject, because the people have come to see that Government has made up its mind to turn a deaf ear to even their reasonable prayers.

We have thought a good deal on the subject, but have as yet failed to find out any argument in favour of partition. The argument put forward by the Government to the effect that the present charge is too heavy for one administrator has been more than once refuted. It was also pointed out, admitting the charge proved too heavy, how the burden could be lightened. But all this went for nothing with the Government. Lord Curzon's argument on the score of population has also little value, because it has never been proved that the charge of so large a population as Bengal contains ever stood in the way of efficient administration or produced any bad effect, due to overwork, on the health of any Lieutenant-Governor who ruled over the province.

The truth is that the eagerness of our youthful Viceroy to cut up Bengal is due to a certain extent to the feeling which leads an idle boy, who has got a piece of paper and scissors ready to hand, to employ himself in cutting up the piece of paper into bits without the least necessity. To be famous in history may not improbably be another of Lord Curzon's incentives.

As for Mr. Brodrick, he is nothing but a puppet in Lord Curzon's hands, and he has made amends for the offence he gave to His Lordship in the military administration controversy, by accepting His Excellency's partition proposal. But to Lord Curzon, the acceptance of the proposal will make but poor amends for the discomfiture he has sustained on the other question. While history will, on the one hand, record his fame as the creator of a new Indian province, it will, on the other, record in blazing characters the fact of his deep disgrace in having his protests and demands in the military administration controversy rejected by the Home Government in favour of the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief; the fact of his being about to offer, in his disgrace and discomfiture, his resignation; and the fact, as rumour had it, that His Lordship, in his pet, went without food and sleep for some days and nights.

Lord Curzon is said to be a lover of symmetry, and it is his love of symmetry to which the Dacca and Mymensingh districts owe their separation from Bengal. But what becomes of symmetry when Darjeeling is left to Bengal? The truth is that the present Government has little to do with rhyme or reason, all it does being the outcome of caprice and sheer high-handedness.

We blame the Russian Government for turning a deaf ear to the cries and reasonable prayers of its subjects, but here in India, thanks to our lot, we are suffering the evil consequences of a Russian system of administration, though living under British rule.

30. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes:—

SANJIVANI,
July 13th, 1905.

The Partition Question.

The slave-traders of America used to snap the bonds of love uniting husband and wife. They used to snatch away sons and daughters from their mothers' lap. All America had to feel the consequences of these terrible sins. Lord Curzon is resolved to snap the tie of marriage, the tie of language, and the tie of all that is nearest one's heart which exist between East and North Bengal on one side and West and South Bengal on the other. The proposal to cut West Bengal away from East Bengal has agitated the minds of the East Bengal people with a stronger feeling than that with which a husband regards the snatching away of his wife from his arms. What has not the Bengali people done to prevent the rupture between East and West Bengal? They have held 500 protest meetings at the cost of over so many lakhs, they have travelled from great distances at the expense of thousands of rupees to acquaint the Lieutenant-Governor with their feelings of distress, they have held two meetings at the Calcutta Town Hall at the sacrifice of thousands of rupees, and hundreds of people have joined these meetings from different parts of the Province. The people of Bengal petitioned Lord Curzon for the preservation of their national life. When His Excellency visited Chittagong, Dacca and Mymensingh, thousands upon thousands of people assembled on the roadsides and in meeting halls to acquaint him with their feelings. Their hundreds and thousands of petitions and representations, their wailings and appeals are all gone for nothing. Lord Curzon has ignored them. A most murderous piece of intelligence reached India from England on the morning of Thursday last: it was a telegram from Reuter announcing that the Secretary of State for India had given his assent to the Partition proposal. The news has driven the Bengali public completely out of their senses. On the face of everybody is a shadow of grief, but there is no tear in any eye. Everybody is agitated with anger and disgust.

Lord Curzon has triumphed. His desire has been fulfilled, while the prayers of 80 million Bengalis have proved of no avail.

Lord Curzon has for a long time been striving to split up the Bengali race into two, but Sir James Bourdillon was unable to fall in with His Excellency's projects. Lord Curzon thereupon removed Sir James Bourdillon to Mysore and brought in Sir A. Fraser from the Central Provinces. Sir Andrew has expressed his complete agreement with the Partition scheme. The protest of Lord Ampthill saved Madras from the danger of a cession of territory, while Bengal is cut up into two with the concurrence of Sir Andrew.

The Bengali public understand well of what value the protest of the 30 millions of East Bengal is in the estimation of Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon once said that he could partition Bengal merely by a stroke of his pen. All the good reasons shown on behalf of 30 millions of people went for nothing in his estimation; all their prayers and supplications proved of no avail.

Lord Curzon is resolved on partitioning the province of Bengal, but the people of Bengal will never be able to forget this offence of his. He has dealt a shaft at the heart of the Bengalis. So long as the Bengali race is alive, so long will they suffer from this terrible pang.

Lord Curzon thought that the Bengalis are a weak race, who would accept with bowed heads anything His Excellency might order. His Excellency will soon be disillusioned as regards this terrible mistake of his.

Lord Curzon will convert Bengal into a second Ireland. Bengal has always been loyal; the Bengali people have always been inoffensive, quiet and law-abiding. But the terrible shaft which Lord Curzon has dealt at the heart of the Bengali has, by the pang it has caused, quite driven the sufferers out of their senses. A feeling of the greatest discontent has come to prevail in the country. Lord Curzon has ignored the agitation of the Bengalis. But His Excellency will soon see the effects of this act of his. The Bengalis will never remain silent.

Under the heading the "Beginning of the struggle," the same paper continues:—

We lack the ability to give an adequate description of the sensation in Calcutta when on the morning of Thursday last, Reuter announced the inauspicious news that the Partition proposal had obtained the assent of the India Office. The Bengali people are usually unnerved at the sight of danger. But in the present case on receipt of the intelligence of this close danger, they were not unnerved. They girded up their loins and resolved to exert all their strength in order to defeat Lord Curzon's intentions.

A number of patriotic citizens resident in Calcutta assembled on the evening of the Thursday in question in order to decide on their duty at this day of trial. Representative men from different districts were invited by wire to assemble in Calcutta forthwith.

Two meetings were held at two different places in Calcutta at 3 and 6 P.M. on Saturday last. Both were attended by representative men of various classes. At both it was decided to renew the struggle against the scheme with all keenness and strength, so that the entire province would resound with the echoes of it.

The grief which one feels at the death of one's parents is indescribable in its intensity. But the news of the partition of Bengal has spread a feeling of deeper gloom in the minds of the people of Bengal.

We notice that in connexion with the references to this topic in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 8th July last, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor spoke about his having no desire to appear to be wanting in sympathy with the Hon'ble Members of Council who spoke against the partition. When we hear His Honour talking of sympathy, we feel inclined to address him thus: Sir Andrew. Your sympathy has become intolerable to us. Your Honour has threatened that you will not tolerate what we say. But what we fear is that we also on our part might lose our temper. Truly the cup of our misery is full. To the people upon whom comes such wholesale ruin, what else is left to fear? Neither rebukes nor threats of oppression will succeed in silencing our cries of pain. You have done your worst. It is to kill our growing national life that you have taken up your sharp instrument. Are not people even under such circumstances to address to you a few plain and angry words? Remember there is a King of Kings, Lord over all, and no man who has violated His justice has ever succeeded in passing his days on earth in peace.

The same paper in a different article writes:—

The publication of this murderous piece of news does not find the Bengalis lifeless. Rather it finds them resolved to undertake a severer struggle than ever. To-day a petition of unanswerable arguments and signed by many eminent names has been despatched to the Secretary of State.

The Resolution of the Government of India on this question is expected to be out very shortly—in the course of this week or the next. As soon as it is published, a terrible storm will arise all over Bengal. This time it will not be Dacca, Mymensingh and the Chittagong Division alone; it will be Faridpur, Backergunge, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Bogra, all animated by one thought and one life and raising a storm of agitation, the force of which will shake the whole country. A terrible wave of agitation will pass from village to village and from town to town. The dread roar of the uneducated masses will create consternation on all sides. Crores of people with one voice will call upon Government to desist from their evil project.

This time at least 50 delegates will be sent to England. English Ministers will be made acquainted with the feelings of distress with which the Government of India's proposal is regarded by the Bengali people. It is the firm belief of that people that if the English Government come to know of the heartfelt pain which this proposal has created among the Bengalis, they are sure to abandon it. If the present Ministry does not listen to the appeal, the liberal party at least is certain to undo Lord Curzon's work.

The partition of Bengal will plunge Bengalis in perpetual mourning. The period of mourning will continue until the sundered parts are reunited. During this period of mourning, Bengalis, leaving all amusements and rejoicings on one side, will make a great endeavour to bring about the re-union of their father-land. And until that endeavour succeeds, they will live an ascetic life. During this period of national mourning, the use of articles of foreign make will be regarded as the greatest sin. *Karkach* will be preferred to foreign salt, molasses to foreign sugar. And no Bengalis during the continuance of this national mourning will be able to accept a seat as an Honorary Magistrate or as a member of a Local or District Board or as a Municipal Commissioner. No subscriptions will be given for any purpose at the request of the Viceroy, or the Lieutenant-Governor, or the District Magistrate. Until the period of mourning is over, no Bengali is to join any in ceremonies in honour of the arrival or departure of any high official.

Lord Curzon aims at bringing about the ruin of the Bengalis. Unless he stays his upraised hand, Bengalis will never be able to bring themselves into contact with officials.

The same paper writes:—

The sword which was hitherto impending over the heads of the Bengali people has at last fallen. Those who were hitherto thanking God for the growing strength of the bonds of union between East and West Bengal are to-day bathed in tears. Bengal in a short while will become decayed and lifeless like a human trunk deprived of its arms or legs, or like the trunk of a tree shorn of its leaves and twigs. Bengal is a country sorely vexed with many evils. Its people are groaning under malaria, plague and widespread poverty. But in the midst of all these evils, the people had one thought to console themselves with, and that was the feeling that in numbers they were strong, and though individually they might not count for much, their collective strength was not a thing to be trifled with. Applied with proper care, that strength might prove capable of great achievements. But to-day every Bengali feels his own powerlessness, and those among them who are gifted with the best amount of prevision are saddened at the prospect of a serious obstacle to ultimate national progress. It is doubtful if within the last hundred years Bengalis have ever had such cause of sorrow.

Those who are responsible for aiming this thunderbolt at the heads of the Bengalis attribute all our opposition to this scheme to sentimentalism. Without judging of the truth or otherwise of this conjecture, one may enquire whether sentiment is after all a thing to be absolutely taken no count of? The sentiment of an individual it may be permissible to ignore, but is it the part of a far-sighted and benevolent statesman to ignore with equal indifference the sentiment of an entire nation? Two years ago the enormous expenditure entailed by the Delhi Darbar was sought to be justified on the plea that the Indians were a sentimental people, who cannot be attracted except by festivities and ostentatious shows. The very people who were making use of this argument two years ago now argue that the wailings and appeals of the Bengalis against the Partition scheme are merely due to sentiment, and as such are not

worthy of regard. Where is the nation on earth which is without sentiment? The stone of Scone brought by Edward I from Scotland, on which English monarchs are now crowned, does not differ a jot from any ordinary piece of stone. What then can justify the popular regard for it? The pens and ink-stands used by Wordsworth and Scott are in no way superior to the ones in ordinary everyday use by the public; why then are they preserved with care and reverence for the public to view them? We read in English books of the English emigrant in Australia to whose eyes the song of a lark brought tears, the bird having been one of a class with which he was familiar in his days of childhood. Do not all these indicate sentimentalism? And if sentimentalism in an Englishman is nothing wrong, why should it be counted such a deep offence in an Indian, and especially in a Bengali? Sentimentalism is present more or less in every country and in every society. The faithful wife laying wreaths of flowers over the grave of her long-lost husband and the soldier laying down his life cheerfully in order to rescue from the hands of the foe the mere piece of rag which forms the national flag or the regimental colours, both equally illustrate the influence of sentiment on the mind of the civilised human being. In fact without a touch of sentiment in its nature no nation can advance in all the finer affections of the heart like mercy, reverence, affection and the like.

Government as the representative of society collectively cannot afford to ignore a sentiment shared in by a whole society, whatever it may do in the case of an individual's sentiment. Those who are responsible for the partition of Bengal have no right to act contrary to the sentiments of an entire people.

But the opposition to the Partition scheme by the Bengalis does not rest wholly on sentiment, though such opposition may be partially based on it. There is no dearth of more material causes as well.

A common language, a common system of Government and common social usages are the three strongest considerations which help towards the growth of national unity, and every one of these will be snapped by the Partition scheme. There can be no question that thereby the future unification of the Bengali race will be imperilled. The evil results we apprehend may not come in the next ten years or twenty, but we speak of the distant future, and a mere space of ten or twenty years does not count in the life of a nation. For the present the Government allows the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court to continue over the separated districts. But will this arrangement continue for ever? The executive administration being placed in charge of a Government in one province and the judicial administration being controlled from a different province is an anomaly that will never be allowed to exist for a long time. Sooner or later East Bengal will be completely separated from West Bengal. The influences which are now at work uniting people from East Bengal in bonds of friendship and marriage with people from West Bengal will gradually cease to operate. At present both for purposes of trade and education hundreds of thousands of people from East Bengal are coming over to and sometimes settling in West Bengal. As a result of this intercourse, the language of East Bengal and specially of its educated classes was gradually approximating to that of West Bengal. But henceforth, with lessening opportunities of intercourse between the people of the two parts, provincial differences will only tend to increase and become perpetuated.

The social consequences of the Partition scheme will be more regrettable still. It is a well-known fact that among the higher castes of Hindus, sub-sections of the same caste according to different territorial areas have arisen, between which intermarriage is not permissible according to present social usages. But increasing intercourse and the existence of a common administration have been gradually operating towards unifying these sub-castes. But with the Partition scheme the opportunities for intercourse between the people of East and West Bengal will tend to diminish and the caste reforms which were being slowly introduced will probably be nipped in the bud. Then as regards the question of intellectual improvement, the competition of East Bengal with West Bengal, which was hitherto producing more excellent results will gradually cease. At present East Bengal shares in the glory of West Bengal and *vice versa*. Justice Ghore and Justice Mitter, Rabindra Nath and

Nobin Chandra, Mr. S. P. Sinha and Mr. A. Chowdhury, Babu Surendranath and Babu Ananda Mohan, Dr. J. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Ray, each couple of them hail from the two different parts of the province, but the entire country shares in the glory of possessing men of their eminence. The Bengalis are a race of weak people, and if they are subjected to a process of blood-letting in the shape of the Partition scheme, how long will they be able to stand? In energy, perseverance and learning, East Bengal to-day occupies a very high place in Bengal. And everybody hoped that its future would be as glorious as its present is noble and eminent. But deprived as its people now will be of their colleagues and competitors in life, the path of their future progress would be set with difficulties. The Mishmis and Khasias of Assam will henceforth be the colleagues and intelligent competitors of the people of East Bengal. Those who by striking and wounding a healthy and powerful body bring about deformity of limbs are reckoned offenders by society and as such are punished by the law. But we do not know how much more serious is the offence of those who strike at the mental progress of a nation flushed with the consciousness of a new life, and thereby deprive it of one of its limbs. He alone, who is King over Kings, can say what will be the punishment His justice will mete out to these offenders.

31. Referring to the recent announcement by Reuter that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Partition scheme, the

The Partition question.

Jyoti [Chittagong] of the 13th July writes:—

Jyoti,
July 13th, 1905.

What Lord Curzon, armed as he is with the greatest amount of power, has willed, is going now to be carried into effect. We consider any further agitation against the proposal henceforth useless. By their conduct in this affair, the authorities have made it quite clear to us that in matters affecting the interests of the subjects, they do not consider it necessary even to get acquainted with the opinions of the latter, still less to be guided by them. Such a policy is not in accordance with the rules of a civilized Government, based on law. Mr. Risley's Resolution on this question had reference only to the Chittagong Division and the Dacca and Mymensingh districts. The nation did not previously get the least inkling of the fact that other districts also were to be separated. Lord Curzon has not considered it necessary to show any forbearance and regard or even any common courtesy towards the natives in this affair.

32. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 14th July expresses deep sorrow at the news that the Partition scheme has been accepted by the authorities in England, and

The partition of Bengal.

says that in this matter Government are going to ruin a whole nation by taking a wrong step in disregard of its unanimous protest. But after all what will the Government gain by the partition of Bengal?

33. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th July expresses sorrow at the news that the Partition scheme has been accepted by the Secretary of State, and says that no one ever

The partition of Bengal.

thought that Lord Curzon, who takes pride in his veracity and straightforwardness, would stab us in the dark in this manner?

34. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says:—

The question of the cost of the partition of Bengal.

It is rumoured, and the *Pioneer* has lent its weight to the rumour, that the partition of Bengal will necessitate an enormous expenditure. No less than 75 lakhs of rupees will, it is said, be required to convert the town of Dacca into the capital of the new province, and the cost of administration of the amalgamated area will have to be increased by 7 or 8 lakhs of rupees annually. The people of the country do not know what benefits will be gained in return for such large expenditure. If it be the result of a whim of some high officials, we humbly submit, O lords, that what is sport to you is death to us.

35. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 16th July has the following with reference to the sanction of the Partition scheme by the Secretary of State:—

The Partition scheme.

It is impossible for language to describe the heartrending wail which has arisen from one end of Bengal to the other since the publication of this piece of news so ruinous to us. Such an act of oppression towards the subject people was probably never before perpetrated under British rule. It seems to

Mihir-o-Sudhakar,
July 14th, 1905.

Samay,
July 14th, 1905.

Sandhya,
July 14th, 1905.

Dacca Prakas,
July 16th, 1905.

us that it is the one duty of every son of Bengal at the present time to ponder calmly over what should be done by us in this day of dire distress.

BASUMATI,
July 15th, 1905.

36. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that now that the Partition scheme has been accepted, no one need be astonished if Assamese is made the Court

The partition of Bengal.

language of the new province. As for the Bengalis it is useless for them to say anything in such matters. Even if the authorities be pleased to tie tails to their bodies and say, "You are promoted to the rank of monkeys," they must accept the verdict.

BANGAVASI,
July 15th, 1905.

37. Referring to the Partition scheme, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes as follows:—

The partition of Bengal.

All is now ended. So much heart-burning, restlessness and agitation have all gone for nothing. Do you want to agitate still? Will the lesson taught by the Partition affair be altogether lost upon you? Even the gods, if repeatedly asked in vain for blessings, lose the respect of their devotees. But can such loss of respect for those who should be respected be productive of good? Do not, therefore, say anything more. Only think that our rulers desire that there should be a partition and that therefore there will be a partition. But it is not in their power to divide our minds. Leave the Government to its territorial partition, but go on doing your work and let not your minds be divided.

BANGA DARPAN,
July 15th, 1905.

38. The *Banga Darpan* [Chinsura] of the 15th July writes:—

The Partition question.

In spite of there being no dearth of suitable topics for discussion in the press at the present time, the one item of news about the partition of Bengal absorbs and overpowers us so much that we stand to-day totally bereft of all hope, all ill-feeling, all perseverance. Never before in the history of their life as a nation did the Bengalis receive such a deep, such a heartfelt pang. The Bengalis are a race of in-offensive, lifeless and helpless beings; and who cares for the pleasures or pains of such a people? Lord Curzon wields power in spite of his defeat at the hands of Lord Kitchener; he is still powerful where Bengalis are concerned. As for Mr. Brodrick we do not know anything of him, but they are surely all servants of our King. Is our King asleep? Why did not the wail of the millions all over Bengal touch his heart? Is he so very indifferent to our joys and sorrows? Lord Curzon, did you, during your sojourn in England last year, convince him also that the Bengalis are a mean, despicable people, so much so as to be unworthy objects of his solicitude and regard? Oh Lord, oh thou King who reignest over the world studded with its seas and islands, we may be very mean and very despicable, but none the less do we entertain hopes of receiving kind and affectionate treatment at thy hands. If anybody has represented to thee that splitting up the province of Bengal and the Bengali people will add to the efficiency or strength of the Government of thy Indian Empire, then he is a liar and a fool. Do not then be deceived by his representations into permitting the hearts of millions devoted to thee to be torn by the cruel claws of thy ferocious officials. Far from strengthening thy Government in India, it will rather lay the axe at the root of the courage, the zeal and the force with which the Bengalis, strong in the assurance of possessing thy kindness and regard, were hitherto accustomed to speak out their thoughts and to criticise the tyranny or folly of present-day officials blinded by the pride of their position. Such an event instead of meaning prosperity to thy Indian Empire is exceedingly likely to do the greatest mischief. For in that case in future there would be no thorn in the paths of oppression and self-importance trod by thy indiscreet present-day officials. Their tyranny will convert thy Indian dominions into a cremation ground. Thy subjects, losing their faith in thy kindness and affection, will deem themselves utterly helpless and will pass their days in the utmost misery and distress. Thou mightest not have given thyself any anxiety personally at a time when there was no dearth of great-hearted large-brained personalities in England. But England to-day is not in that happy condition. At present thy England is vexed with too many inexperienced officials of the Curzon type, to whom words are everything. Such being the case, there is urgent necessity for thy living sympathy with the joys and sorrows of the subjects, with the welfare or otherwise of thy own dominions. With folded palms we pray for that alone, and we shall await a living proof of it in the approaching auspicious visit of the Prince of Wales.

39. In noticing a sentiment expressed in the columns of its contemporary the *Charumihir* of Mymensingh, to the effect that if the Partition Scheme is not abandoned, the Prince of Wales should be beseeched not to visit Bengal immediately after such a terrible catastrophe for her, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July writes:—

Where such is the feeling of the public, will the Royal visit assuage the popular grief? The Lieutenant-Governor in the late Town Hall meeting spoke to the effect that the Prince's visit would add to the existing loyal feelings among the people and would further give him an intimate acquaintance with their interests. We consider the latter reference of His Honour's to be very correct. The Prince, when he comes out here, will understand how far the interests of the subjects are intimately bound up with the Government proposal to partition Bengal. His Royal Highness's ears will be deafened by the wails of his distressed subjects from all sides. But will he be able to remove the cause of this deep distress among his subjects? Will he show any interest in pulling out the shaft which Lord Curzon has thrust into the hearts of the people? The "King is the strength of the weak." Will his subjects have an opportunity of realizing the truth of this old moral saying?

If the Prince after witnessing this unbearable grief of his subjects feels incapable of remedying their grievance, if he does not succeed in rescuing his subjects from oppressions of the Viceroy, if, with the knowledge that his subjects are in the deepest distress of mind, he unhesitatingly joins in the festivities which will be got up in his honour by the officials, how can the popular regard for His Royal Highness increase?

40. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says that the people of Bengal have been much aggrieved at the partition of Bengal. Thanks to Lord Curzon.

HITAVARTA,
July 16th, 1905.

41. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July advises the people of Bengal not to raise further objection against the partition of Bengal. The Government, for the

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 17th, 1905.

propose of its own administrative facility, has divided Bengal, but it cannot divide your mind. There should be no heart-burning among the people of Bengal. The rulers have done their work and you should be doing your own work.

42. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 17th July writes as follows in its English columns:—

DACCA GAZETTE,
July 17th, 1905.

The Partition Question. The fiat has gone forth and we shall cease to be "Bengalis." The scape-goating of a people by the mere *aid* of a Viceroy, setting at nought the consensus of public opinion, is perhaps nowhere in this planet—save in autocratic Russia—possible. Well did the three Hon'ble Members—true sons of Bengal—raise their voice in the Council Chamber the other day. Mr. Bose was the first to break ground, Mr. Majumdar—the Grand Old Man—following in a thundering voice that will ring for ever in the ear of his grateful countrymen, not to speak of his constituency. Mr. Chowdhury came next and his eloquent words kept His Honour ill at ease in his Presidential chair. Mr. Chowdhury was about to step upon dangerous ground, when, interrupted by His Honour, he concluded in a few words that were sense itself. If the partition question and the Brothel Bill—the item then under discussion—be leagues apart (as they really are), we must congratulate the Hon'ble Members, and not less ourselves, on this "irrelevancy" of theirs. This irrelevancy is what we want. We don't want Members reciting set speeches like a parrot and getting answers as trite as the system itself is gewgaw. This will acquaint the authorities with the true feeling of dismay that reigns in the people's mind, if they have yet to gauge it, and if they will. But let us not yet give up hope. The essayist says, "As long as there is anything to be done in a matter, the time for grieving about it has not come." The italics are mine. It is meet that we should ponder over if there is the "anything" to be done in the matter that is to our nation surely a question of life and death.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 18th 1905.

43. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 18th July says:—

The partition of Bengal.

We do not think that Lord Curzon was not actuated by any selfish motive in proposing the partition of Bengal. The partition will necessitate the creation of a large number of posts which will go straight to Englishmen. The crooked policy of the Government will soon drive Bengalis out of the field of public service. The partition will cause an enormous increase in the cost of the administration of the country, and the poor children of the soil will have to bear it. But our present rulers are not the men who will take the poverty of the country into consideration in questions which would promote their own interests and those of their countrymen. Bengal is suffering from severe water-scarcity, but that is not their look-out. They only seek opportunities to fill the pockets of their countrymen. Justice cannot be expected from those who do not feel ashamed to call the proclamation of the late Queen-Empress a "political hypocrisy." The course of their oppression can be checked only by exposing it to the Parliament and the public in England.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 19th, 1905.

44. Under the heading "Sorrow in Joy," the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

The Partition Question and the approaching Royal visit.

European officials will be unable to form any conception of the kind of reverence and regard which the sight of the Prince will inspire in our hearts. The sight of Royalty will of itself set a current of rejoicing flowing in our hearts; and no official will have to seek the aid of the Penal Code to stimulate our loyalty. But immediately before the auspicious visit of the Prince, we stand sorely distressed at the separation from those who are dear to us. That is why we are not able to give expression to our feelings of joy as we could wish. In spite of our wishing it otherwise, we are compelled to shed hot tears in the midst of all this tumult of rejoicing. We stand in the grip of dire distress on an occasion of unprecedented joy. Our joy may be sentimental, but our grief is not.

Like Raja Duryodhan of the *Mahabharat*, we are in sorrow in the midst of joy. When we feel inclined to wail aloud against the partition of Bengal, we are reminded of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, and we are also confronted with the powers of the officials. So keeping our hearts' woes to ourselves and wishing well to the Prince and for fear of the officials, we try to give some expression to our rejoicing at the Prince's approaching visit. But while we make this effort, we are reminded of the separation of our own household, of our own brethren, and accordingly we feel unable to join the rejoicing with a full heart. Bengalis were never subject to an ordeal of fire like this before.

JASOHAR,
July 12th, 1905.

45. The *Josohar* [Jessore] of the 12th July is glad of the impending

Mr. Ahmed, District Magistrate of Khulna.

departure of Mr. Ahsanuddin Ahmed, District Magistrate, from Khulna, on six months' leave, and would be more glad to see him not return at all to

his old station. His intimacy with a certain European Forest officer led to a serious failure of justice in connection with a forest case. His suggestions to change the names of the local Umes Chandra Library and the girls' school named after Dr. Ghose, his partiality for exhibitions, and his abolition of free studentships from the Daulatpur School, have all tended to alienate the public sympathy from him. In fact a Magistrate with his love of ostentation is not the proper man for a poor district like Khulna.

MALDAH SAMACHAR,
July 12th, 1905.

46. In view of the proposed visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Malda,

The wants of the Malda public.

on the 7th August next, the *Maldaha Samachar* [Malda] of the 12th July draws attention to the following wants of the Malda public:—

- (1) The appointment of a separate District Judge for Maldah.
- (2) The introduction of the elective system into the constitution of the District Board in preference to the existing nomination system. The elective system has worked with admitted success in the two old municipalities of the district.
- (3) A similar change in the constitution of the Nawabganj Municipality.
- (4) The establishment of a subdivision at Nawabganj.
- (5) The excavation of the mouth of the Kalindi, and some provision for keeping the channel of the Kalindi deep throughout the year.

(6) The making of sericulture a compulsory subject of instruction in the Bengali schools.

(7) Opening a station on the Godagari-Katihar line near English Bazar.

(8) The construction and maintenance out of the Provincial funds of two good roads, starting from English Bazar—one to Gaur and the other to Pandua.

47. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes as follows:—

Lord Curzon.

The modifications which Lord Curzon has proposed to the new system of army administration in India which has been recently sanctioned by Mr. Brodrick are such as can be easily accepted by the latter. What His Excellency really wants is to save himself from the disgrace of tamely submitting to a snub. The term of his office in India is drawing to a close. But the Indians are so much afraid of him that they think that he can ruin all India in an hour, so that the sooner he leaves the land the better. We are fallen on very bad times. Who knows that Lord Curzon's successor will look to our welfare? Although His Excellency has done great harm to us in order to make a name for himself, it must be said to his credit that he has not behaved barbarously with us. At least, he deserves our thanks for not having used a gag for preventing us from speaking out our minds.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 13th, 1905.

48. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

The Curzon-Kitchener controversy.

The controversy between Lords Curzon and Kitchener has at last come to a close. The difficult situation has been made an end of by our Viceroy admitting defeat. We had before this said that the present controversy was one which could not end except with the complete defeat of one of the parties. The sequel has proved the correctness of this opinion. Lord Curzon has been compelled to give up his *sid*. Foreseeing his own defeat, he agreed to be satisfied if only the Secretary of State consented to a few unimportant modifications in regard to the details. The effect is that all that Lord Kitchener demanded stands conceded, while as for Lord Curzon all his bluster has gone for nothing. His Excellency has not been able to rise superior to his love of office. Many previous Viceroys maintained their *sid* by resigning office, but Lord Curzon has proved himself incapable of that courage. People now feel that Lord Curzon can only roar, and that he is adept only in exercising his power on the weak. The fact that the system which he strongly condemned in his own despatch is now to be brought into force under his *regime* does not strike his sense of propriety as incongruous. The system which he himself once condemned as wrong, prejudicial to the interests of the Indian people and of ill-omen to the Empire, he now accepts with bowed head. We are deeply moved at this spectacle of regrettable weakness in the character of a man who a short while ago boastfully spoke of Western love of truth and justice.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 19th, 1905.

49. Referring to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Bose's interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council on the question of setting apart for Europeans and Eurasians 30 per cent. of the posts under the Board of Revenue,

Lord Curzon's interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation.

the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes as follows:—

"It is our further will," declared the late Queen-Empress in her famous Proclamation of 1858, "that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our services, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge." The expression "so far as may be" in this sentence would to every honest reader mean as far as possible. But Lord Curzon interprets it as, meaning so far as possible without detriment to the preservation of good order and the *prestige* of the administration of the country. And His Excellency has been giving effect to this interpretation. But Mr. Carlyle in his reply to the interpellation referred to above has furnished us with an interpretation of the expression which goes even further than what was given by Lord Curzon. It now seems that the expression is capable of being explained in any way. According to Mr. Carlyle Government need not be guided by any consideration of impartiality and will be perfectly justified in appointing anybody,

SAMAY,
July 14th 1905.

whatever the race or creed he may belong to, to any post in the public service. Surely the Indians are a nation of lambs. If that were not the case, would the authorities have ventured to make such misinterpretations of the document which they consider as their Magna Charta?

A clergyman once explained the word neighbours in the Commandment "Love thy neighbours" as meaning those who profess Christianity and not those who belong to other religious persuasions. A similar method of interpretation is followed by our rulers.

BHARAT MITRA,
July, 15th 1905.

50. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July is sorry the Government is going to substitute Roman character for Kaithi in all vernacular Government correspondence of Bihar. It is to be hoped that the Government will not take such an ill-advised action.

BHARAT MITRA.

51. Commenting upon the Rolt case, the same paper hopes that the Government of India ought to remove the fear of the people caused by injustice done towards

The Rolt case.

Mr. Rolt. Mr. Rolt, who is an Englishman, was put to trouble in such manner. There are many cases in which natives, convicted unjustly by the authorities, have been discharged, but such people are given no compensation, nor does any one take notice of them.

BHARAT MITRA.

52. The same paper says that Lord Curzon understands his own interest very well, but we are sorry to say that he pays no heed to another. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s shop will be occupied by His Excellency's Press, Messrs. Solomon & Co.'s firm is going to be occupied by the married servants of His Excellency, and Messrs. Watson & Co.'s shop is going to be converted into his stable and quarters of his band party.

The Government House improvement scheme.

BANGAVASI,
July 15th, 1905.

53. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July publishes a cartoon in which one European figure dressed like a butcher is represented as having cut into two a goat, the forepart of whose body he holds up with one hand, while another European figure is depicted as grinning with joy at the spectacle. The letterpress is as follows:—

Badrage, i.e., choleric (Mr. Brodrick)—You see, severed clean at one blow.

Crurzon, i.e., crooked-minded (Curzon)—You should give me credit for the way I have managed things. I claim the head for my share.

HITAVARTA,
July 16th, 1905.

54. In reference to the State Secretary's order limiting the number of native candidates for the posts of Engineers in India to 10 per cent., the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th July asks, if the number of the competent native candidates be more than 10 per cent., will not they be provided for? We do not know why the Secretary of State for India is dead against giving the appointments of India to the children of the soil.

The posts of Engineers.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 13th, 1905.

55. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July writes as follows:—

Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians under the Board of Revenue.

The reply which Mr. Carlyle gave to Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council on the question of reserving a certain percentage of posts under the Board of Revenue for Europeans and Eurasians was no reply at all; it was *sabardasti*. Appointments should be made solely on recommendations of ability and other good qualities in candidates. Why make distinctions of race or creed in such a matter? And if such distinctions are made, where would be the dignity of the Proclamation? Interpellations are not made for *badshahi* answers, which are nothing but insulting to Members of Councils.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.

56. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda-Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th July asks why Calcutta has not been included within the scope of the Disorderly Houses Bill?

The Disorderly Houses Bill.

JOYTI,
July 13th, 1905.

57. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 13th July conveys its hearty thanks to the Government of Bengal for introducing the Bengal Disorderly Houses Bill into the Legislative Council.

The Bengal Disorderly Houses Bill.

58. In noticing the recent introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of the Bengal Disorderly Houses Bill, the *Bangadharpan* [Chinsurah] of the 15th July says that the sooner this Bill passes into law the better.

BANGA DARPAN,
July 15th 1905.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

"The Agartala Raj and its Political Agent."

59. The *Hitavarta* [Muradnagar] of the 10th July has the following in English:—

HITAVARTA,
July 10th, 1905.

The Agartala Raj and its Political Agent.

The Native States scattered over this great dependency are looked upon by the distinguished men like Mr. Lee Warner as the unmistakable sign of the paramountcy of the British Rule in the Far East. Mr. Lee Warner has emphatically observed that—

There is no achievement of which the British Government is more proud than the preservation of so many States in the midst of its territories.

With these remarks of such a high authority we may repeat here what we said in our last issue that the Political Agent of Agartala Hill territory should not only be looker-on but he should try, with the best of his conscience and belief, his utmost for the good of the State, having an unobstructed view of the internal State affairs, coated over with a polish of official clique, the Raja himself being plunged in a course of life which we almost blush to speak.

60. It is rumoured, says the same paper that Babu Sarat Chandra Basu will succeed Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur to the Prime Ministership of the Tippera Native State. What qualifications Sarat Babu has got for such a post are not known. It will, in fact, be a scandal if Sarat Babu is appointed Prime Minister of the Tippera Raj. The attention of the local Political Agent is drawn to the matter.

HITAVARTA.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 7th July proposes the opening of an all-Bengal Musalman fund for the succour of needy Musalmans in the province, for promoting education among them and for instituting all sorts of reform calculated to elavate their religious, social and intellectual status in society. The fund is to be maintained by donations of handfuls of rice collected from every Musalman household in the province, and the writer has tried to show by calculation that in this manner rice worth not less than 50 lakhs of rupees can be easily collected annually. Fifty lakhs of rupees more can be annually collected in other ways, so that the fund, if established and properly conducted, will have an annual income of not less than one crore of rupees. A fund has actually been opened at Rajbarhi, in the Faridpur district, on a similar line, but on a small scale, with Chandhuri Muhammad Ahil Majjaman, B.A., as its Secretary.

SOLTAN,
July 7th, 1905.

62. A correspondent of the same paper says that the *Bagura Jatiya Musalman Samiti* (the National Association of Musalmans in Bagura) has been revived. The object of the Association is spread of education among the Musalmans of the district.

SOLTAN,

The National Association of Musalmans in Bogra.

63. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th July writes as follows:—

CHARU MIHIR,
July 11th, 1905.

The ensuing Royal visit to Bengal.

The Prince and the Princess of Wales have chosen a very bad time for their visit to Bengal. Our religion teaches us to be loyal to our Sovereign, but as men we cannot but experience feelings of sorrow and grief. And the agony which the partition scheme has caused to us is not one to be easily removed. We shall therefore have to welcome their Royal Highnesses with smiling faces and burning hearts.

Sir Andrew Fraser has said that this visit will make His Royal Highness acquainted with the country, its people and their interests. It would have given us great pleasure to see this statement realized so far as His Honour is concerned, but the fact that His Honour has given his support to the Partition scheme shows that although he has been ruling Bengal for some years, he

has not understood her interests. How would it then be possible for His Royal Highness to be acquainted with those interests within a short period during which he will remain surrounded by the wealth of Native Princes? The other day the native members of the Bengal Legislative Council only voiced the popular feeling in Bengal when they spoke of the Partition scheme in the Council, and the language they used on that occasion must be the language in which we must address the Prince of Wales if we want to express our real feeling to His Royal Highness. If the Partition scheme is not abandoned, we pray that His Royal Highness may not come to Bengal so soon after such a national calamity has befallen her.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1905.

64. Referring to the statement made by Sir Andrew Fraser in the course of his presidential address in the recent Town Hall Meeting in Calcutta regarding the loyalty of the Indians, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes as follows:—

Loyalty is a virtue which is mixed up with our life-blood, and with us it does not depend on any return of affection which we may get from our Sovereign. However dissatisfied we may be with those who rule over us in the name of our Sovereign, our loyalty to His Majesty remains unshaken. But it must be said for the sake of truth that there is no cause for being over-exultant over the ensuing Royal visit in the hope that it will remove our many miseries and grievances. The present King-Emperor, too, visited India, but what relief or benefit did the Indians get from that visit? The Prince of Wales, who is as it were, the Crown-jewel of England, is coming to India, and there is, no doubt, sufficient cause for rejoicing in this to both ourselves and His Royal Highness. But we do not admit that our loyalty to our Sovereign would have suffered in the least even if His Royal Highness had not come to India.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th 1905.

65. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that if the extent of loyalty is considered by the amount of subscription given to the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, the claim of the Maharaja of Darbhanga will stand foremost, then of the Maharaja of Hatwa, and then of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and some others. It is to be seen what amount the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court will subscribe towards the fund.

BANGAVASI,
July 15th 1905.

66. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July has the following under the heading "Englishman, why make us dance to your tune?"—

Englishmen, you have established your empire in India, dyeing that country with white men's blood. True, your crooked policy has aided the bayonet in the establishment of your empire. For all that, it is by the bayonet that you have won your Indian Empire, and it is on the bayonet that that empire is based and buttressed. Englishmen, you are our king and we your humble and obedient subjects. You are rich; we poor. You are mighty and strong; we weak and powerless. We are poor and foodless. What have you then to gain by making us dance to your tune? Will you gain any object by bewitching us and by not letting us look to our real condition? For administrative convenience you taught us, born beggars that we are, the English language, and by appointing us to high posts made Babus of us born beggars. The Babus, who are your creation, forgot themselves under your fondling and caresses and forgot all about their origin and miserable condition. What did you gain, O king, by making these beggars dance to your tune? You took a fancy to hear English words from black mouths, the clapping of your hands turned the Babus' heads; the born beggars forgetting themselves took to dressing like their rulers and spouting English words to your delight and amusement. That is why, at a change in your fancy, apprehensive of a more restricted spread of English education, the bewildered Babus are raising the cry "Everything is in danger," and thereby rending the skies. Englishmen, this impertinent cry of born beggars must prove very displeasing to your ears as well as very annoying. But, O king, it is you who have taught this nation of slaves to clamour in this impertinent fashion, to raise this set cry with a trained voice. Had you never listened to that cry, had you never encouraged that cry and felt no secret delight in it as something taught by yourself, the

How Babudom is bewitched
by Englishmen

black Bengali would never have dared to-day to forget themselves and loudly criticise your actions in this way. If a starving beggar on disturbing the midday siesta of a rich man by begging aloud for food at his door receives in return for his cry only drubbing at the hands of the door-keeper, he will, we may depend upon it, never repeat his impertinence again. King, now to enhance your prestige among crowned heads, now to make known your generosity and now for sheer annoyance at continuous crying or with the object of keeping up that cry, you confer rights upon your subjects, listen to the cries of the beggars, scatter before them your leavings. That is why the wrong-headed Babus, spoilt by your indulgence, dare to annoy you by their clamour. King, many came to their senses when, without the least necessity and simply with a view to maintain your prestige, you passed the Consent Act. The senseless Babus seemed to come to themselves for a short while when you passed the Official Secrets Act in utter disregard of native opposition. King, when to promote your own convenience and to enhance the beauty of your capital, you passed the new Municipal Act and thereby claimed a share of the earnings of Calcutta people, it seemed as if the delirium of the delirious Babus would be off. King, what objection have you to the Babus coming to their senses? King, you know full well that despite all the airs that the Babus give themselves, every one in Bengal is a beggar. What will you gain if these bewitched born beggars forget their own position and the necessity of providing for themselves and go about following political mirages? He who applies proper remedies to this disease of the Babus is a friend of India. Under the judicious treatment of Lord Curzon's the delirium of the Babus was wearing off. Why have you interfered with that judicious treatment of the Viceroy's by disgracing Mr. Carey, all on a sudden, in this land of slaves and before this nation of slaves. From Mr. Carey's conduct the entire Bengali people was coming to realise in their heart of hearts that Englishmen were the masters of India, that the will of every member of the ruling race was law, and to oppose that will was, on the part of the subjects, an act of pure folly. Why have you then rendered the delirium of Babus worse by reprimanding Mr. Carey. King, your frown is enough to dethrone princes, and your gracious smile to raise people to thrones. What will one so powerful as you gain by bewitching the Bengali, who is a born beggar? At your beck the Babus rise and sit, and to every movement of your whip the Babus dance. Englishmen, save us. Bifurcate or even trifurcate Bengal, if that will do you any good, but restore, we pray you, the Babus to their senses. Why do you make the born beggars dance to your tune any longer?

67. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July writes:—

"Strength of character of a conquered people." From the days of Lord Macaulay down to the days of Lord Curzon not a few Government officials, supported as they have been by conquered India, have spoken of the inferior character of the Indian people. We do not deny that at the present time we have become a race of cowards. But since when have we been reduced to this condition? To this question there is only one reply—since we have been disarmed. The bravest of the brave can never, without the assistance of arms, perform the feat that he can with such assistance. Now-a-days we are not permitted to possess arms; we are consequently ignorant of their use, and where is the wonder in such a case that we become known as cowards to those who do possess arms? But those who to-day ridicule us as cowards would, if they were themselves disarmed by a stronger foe to-morrow, come to understand why a conquered nation cannot be brave.

The second charge brought against us is that we are a race of liars and that we do not know the dignity of truth. The other day Lord Curzon, by proclaiming this charge with a great deal of prominence, came in for blame from the public. That we are liars may be partially true, but that we do not know the dignity of truth is wholly untrue. We have become liars to a certain extent, because we are a conquered people. In many instances we have to tell lies to conciliate our rulers. Concealing our real sentiments, we have often to give expression to what is in our minds under the garb of untruth. Many are the cases where our rulers compel us to tell lies. The educated and wealthy

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 17th, 1905.

title-holder cannot express his sentiments with the same unvarnished truth which marks the utterances of the humble village cultivator. This effort to hide the truth is a lesson we have learnt only lately. The Bengalis in former times were a truthful people. But now-a-days they have begun to seek the aid of untruth in self-defence. The very people in whose contact we are becoming untruthful are now calling us untruthful. But if we had not been a conquered people, should we ever have been afraid to tell the truth for fear of others?

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 5th, 1905

68. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 5th July approves of the appointment of Babu Brajasundar Mardaraj as a Sub-Deputy Collector and seems to argue that as one Uriya has already been taken into the Executive Service, two domiciled Bengalis, namely, Babu Rajani Bhusan Rai, son of Rai Radhanath Roy Bahadur, and Babu Sarat Chandra Rai, son of Rai Kailas Chandra Mahasaya, should also be taken into that service. In fact the tone and attitude of the paper is such as to create bad feeling between the educated Uriyas and Bengalis and thereby undo the labours of the Utkal Union Conference.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

69. The same paper thanks Mr. Growse for his sympathetic endeavours to improve the condition of the Puri Pilgrim Hospital and for his liberal donation of Rs. 100 towards the purchase of blankets for the use of the inmates of that institution. The writer recommends the example of Mr. Growse to the notice of his brother officials and other well-to-do gentlemen of the Division.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

70. In a long article headed "Cattle-pound abuses," the same paper points out that the ijaradars of cattle-pounds pay secret commission to a certain number of men who unlawfully bring inoffensive cattle to the pounds, thereby causing great loss and trouble to their owners. The writer therefore draws the attention of the District Boards concerned to the same, and hopes that they will take immediate steps to remove the evil.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

The weather.

71. The same paper says that heavy showers of rain fell in the last week.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

72. The same paper connects the transfer of Babu Harish Chandra Dutt, a late Professor of the Ravenshaw College, from Cuttack to Chittagong with the action of a Sub-Committee, lately appointed by the Orissa Association, to enquire into the affairs of that College, and observes that the action of the Sub-Committee was unjust, as 90 per cent. of the examinees passed in the subjects taught by Harish Babu.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 6th, 1905.

The weather and the crops in Balasore.

agricultural operations agoing.

73. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 6th July states that good showers of rain fell in Balasore in the last week and that they have kept

GARJATBASINI,
July 8th, 1905.

74. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 8th July states that copious showers of rain have fallen in Talcher and have done much good to the crops to the great delight of the cultivators. The flood in the Brahmi river indicates that good rain also has fallen in the northern parts of the State. The Athgarh correspondent of the same paper makes a similar statement regarding the State.

GARJATBASINI

75. The Athgarh correspondent of the same paper thanks the Raja of that State for having constructed an embankment which has served as a dyke for the down flowing waters and thereby improved the fertility of the soil belonging to 11 or 12 villages in zilla Laberha in that State. This dyke cost the Raja Rs. 1,000.

76. The same paper states that Mr. Madhusudan Misra, teacher,

Indigenous manufacture of terrestrial globes for vernacular schools in Orissa.

Sriramchandrapur School, prepares beautiful terrestrial globes, intended for the use of vernacular schools in Orissa, of which a specimen was sent to the last Utkal Union Conference Exhibition; that the Vice-Chairman of the Puri District Board has purchased ten of these globes and distributed them among the schools under that Board, and observes that Mr. Misra deserves encouragement at the hands of the public.

GARJATHASINI.

77. The *Star of Utkal* [Cuttack] of the 8th July complains that the

The Cuttack Municipality and hackney carriages in that town.

dealings of the Cuttack Municipality with the owners of hackney carriages in that town are not fair, for the Municipality has increased the taxes on horses and carriages without making a corresponding increase in the rates of hire to the public.

STAR OF UTKAL,
July 8th, 1905.

78. The same paper contends that the Cuttack town is more advanced

A model girls' school for Cuttack.

than Chittagong, Barisal, and other towns in Bengal, and as such should have a model girls' school like those in the latter towns. If the Ravenshaw Girls' School failed, it was owing to mismanagement. That is no reason why a fresh attempt should not be made to establish a new girls' school on a more satisfactory basis. The writer feels that the Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, is not much in favour of female education and hopes that the authorities in Cuttack will follow the example of their brother authorities in other divisions by making liberal grants to those who come forward to establish schools for the education of girls in Orissa. The writer draws the personal attention of Mr. Growse to the matter.

STAR OF UTKAL.

79. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th July mourns the death of

The late Babu Saligram Singh.

Babu Saligram Singh, of Bihar, and feels that a useful career, dedicated to the service of the public, has been abruptly cut short by the cold hand of death.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 8th, 1905.

80. The same paper says that stones are being thrown into the lodgings

An alleged case of throwing of stones into houses in Cuttack.

of Babus Balmukunda Kanungo, Dwarkanath Rai, and Madhusudan Mitra, in Bakhrabad in Cuttack, day and night, for the last two weeks, and that the Police have failed to arrest the offenders or to put a stop to the malpractice. It is said that a chaukidar was found implicated in the stone-throwing business.

UTKALDIPIKA.

81. The same paper speaks highly of the administrative tact which the

Reclamation of forest and waste lands in Bamra.

present Raja of Bamra has shown by allowing his subjects to reclaim forest and waste lands without paying any preliminary fees and to hold them free till the expiration of the period of the current settlement of land revenue in his State. The writer recommends a similar procedure for adoption by other Indian chiefs and zamindars.

UTKALDIPIKA.

82. The same paper notices the negligence of the ijaradar of the Jobra

A complaint against the lessee of a ferry ghât.

ferry ghât in providing suitable boats in time for ferrying carts and other conveyances over that ghât of the Mahanady and cites certain instances of carts suffering painful inconvenience and undergoing unnecessary expense on that account. As the matter has already been brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality by Babu Jaganmohan Lala, who personally suffered such inconvenience, the writer hopes that this public grievance will be removed in due time.

UTKALDIPIKA,

83. The same paper says that the road to *Dasaswamedha ghât* of the

A neglected road.

Baiturui at Jajpur not being in a good condition and there being little likelihood of its being improved on account of the existence of rivers and canals and the ghât being 14 miles from the Jajpur Railway station, the pilgrims to Jajpur cannot easily visit that sacred ghât. This causes loss to the Pandas of Jajpur, some of whom have established a new ghât near village Gahmaria, about three miles from the Jajpur Railway station, calling it *Ram ghât*, have established there an image of god Siva and have induced many pilgrims to go there and perform their ablutions at that ghât. This practice of deception on the pilgrims by a minor section of the Pandas has led to the institution of criminal

UTKALDIPIKA.

proceedings in the Court of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Jajpur, by other Pandas. The writer thinks that the portion of the road between the Jajpur station and Rurhia being in good condition, the institution of a regular boat service on the canal between Rurhia and Jajpur will put an end to this unseemly quarrel between the Pandas and further the interests of both the public and the pilgrims.

UTKALDIPKA.

84. The same paper is surprised to learn that only four students, and all of them foreign Bengalis, have been admitted into the Cuttack Medical School in accordance with the new rules which provide that those candidates who have not passed the University Entrance Examination will not be admitted into the school, the only concession in favour of the residents of Orissa being that those who have appeared at the Entrance Examination and have passed in English and one other subject will be admitted. The writer observes that such a restriction, in the present unadvanced condition of the Uriyas, will tend to threaten the very existence of the school, which is a standing monument of the large-hearted generosity and far-sighted statesmanship of Mr. Commissioner Ravenshaw, the proverbial friend and patron of the Uriyas and which is the fruit of the untiring exertions of Dr. Stewart, a late Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, which has done incalculable good to Orissa during the 30 years of its existence by popularising allopathic medicine and surgery among the ignorant masses of Orissa and which has supplied Hospital Assistants to different parts of India. The writer contends that in view of the benighted condition of Orissa, the founders of this institution made lenient rules for the admission of Uriya students into its classes, requiring from them no higher certificates than those of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular examinations, and that the time has not yet arrived when the matriculation certificate can be made compulsory. This is sufficiently illustrated by the poor admissions made in the present session. The writer, therefore, brings the matter to the special notice of Mr. Growse, Commissioner of Orissa, and of Dr. Oldham, the present Superintendent of the School, who being new to his post has not yet fully grasped the difficulty of the situation, and earnestly prays that immediate steps be taken to relax the stringent rules and thereby admit the required number of Uriya students into the school.

UTKALDIPKA.

85. The same paper states that *Navajouvan Netrotsava* and other ceremonies in connection with the *Rathjatra* festival in honour of god Jagannath at Puri were celebrated in due time and without any difficulty in the present year. The fine and strong ropes indented from Calcutta afforded additional facilities to the drawing of the cars under the direct supervision of the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon, who inspected the car of god Balbhadr, of the District Engineer, who inspected the car of goddess Subhadra, and of the Police Superintendent who inspected the car of god Jagannath. The total number of pilgrims who visited Puri was about one lakh, those from Bengal forming the preponderating element. The lodging house rents being prohibitory, many of the pilgrims were compelled to seek shelter in Atharnala, Malatipatpur, Tulasi Chaura, and other neighbouring villages, where rents were comparatively cheaper, while the poorer classes had no other alternative but to lie down either under trees or by the roadside. The whole of Baradanda from the Lion gate to the Mausima was teeming with human faces. A cloudy weather with little rain added to the comfort and convenience of the shapeless crowd. The cars were decent and beautiful and displayed signs of artistic skill. The outfits, additions and ornaments enhanced the grandeur and majestic appearance of the cars. The health of the Puri town during the *Rathjatra* was good.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 5th, 1905.

86. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 5th July complains of the novel system of gates and the system of caning the pilgrims during their ingress into and egress from the temple, introduced by the Manager, and states that the head of an old woman was broken during the performance of the *Sahan melâ* observances.

SAMVAD VARIKA,
July 6th, 1905.

87. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 6th July estimates the number of pilgrims collected at Puri on the festival day at 40,000.

Rathjatra day at Puri.

SARVAD VARNIKA.

88. The same paper states that the *Rathjatra* in Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri passed off quietly without any hitch or hindrance. A heavy shower of rain on the night of the festival day inconvenienced a large number of men and women.

The *Rathjatra* in Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri.

women.

89. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 8th July states that the *Rathjatra* in that State this year was an entire success and that it was attended by pilgrims and visitors from the neighbouring States of Dhenkanal and Angul. The Raja of Talcher assisted by his Sirdar Kunjabihari Das and his Engineer Ghanashyam Maharana had the cars constructed, furnished and drawn under his immediate superintendence.

GARJATBASINI,
July 8th, 1905.

ASSAM PAPERS.

90. The *Paridarsak* [Sylhet] of the 15th July says that at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th June last, a prisoner while working at the oil-press in the Sylhet jail fainted. The prisoner's age was about 40 years.

Allegations in connexion with the Sylhet jail.

PARIDARSAK,
July 15th, 1905.

It is reported further that a prisoner died at the Sylhet jail on the 11th July last. A fellow prisoner is said on this occasion to have remarked that the death was due to the man having been worked at the oil-press. In this remark he has incurred the displeasure of the jailor who has put him to the severest task of the oil-press.

Suggestions in connexion with Middle Schools in Assam.

91. The same paper makes the following suggestion in connexion with Middle Schools in that province:—

PARIDARSAK.

- (1) The salaries of the F.A. passed HeadMasters of Middle English Schools should be fixed at Rs. 40 instead of at Rs. 35 per month.
- (2) As the minimum educational qualification for the second masters of these schools has been fixed (they must have passed the Entrance Examination), so a minimum pay should also be fixed, and that minimum should be Rs. 25 per month.
- (3) The head pandits of Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools should be required to have passed the third-year examination of the Normal School.
- (4) It is desirable that Government should determine which are the more important among the Middle Schools.

92. The same paper suggests that, in view, of the prevalence of cattle plague in parts of Sylhet at the present time in a severe form, at least one qualified veterinary doctor should be appointed by Government to each subdivision as a necessary partial relief.

Cattle plague in Sylhet.

PARIDARSAK.

93. The same paper draws the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the following case:—A man named Amjad, of the Narainganj subdivision, had been sentenced to imprisonment for two months on a charge of rioting and had further been ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace for a year on the expiry of his sentence of imprisonment. He came to the Sylhet Jail to serve out his term. While in jail, a fresh charge was made against him under section 211, Indian Penal Code. The 24th June was the date originally fixed for the hearing of this new charge, but it was subsequently altered into the 11th July, as the Government prosecutor was not ready with his witnesses on the former date. The jailor was duly served with a *perwana* to produce the prisoner on the latter date. But Amjad had served out his old sentence of two months before the 11th July, before which date he had also executed the bond referred to above. As offences under section 211 are bailable under the law, the proper course for the jailor in the present case was to release Amjad after taking bail for his appearance in Court. Instead of that, however, what he actually did was to keep the man in jail for four days, until on the fifth day he was released on application on a bail of Rs. 150.

An alleged case of unlawful imprisonment in the Sylhet Jail.

PARIDARSAK.

PARIDANSAH.

94. The same paper says that a youth named Sarbananda Das was originally an inhabitant of Forest Department manza Ilimpur, pargana Khalisa, under the jurisdiction of the Biswanath outpost in Sylhet. Owing to an illicit amour with a niece of his named Jaimani, he had been compelled to leave his native village and had latterly been living with the woman at village Deor, thana Chatak, in the Sunamganj subdivision. A few days ago, at about midnight, a number of people arrived in a boat with Sarbananda Das' dead body at Ilimpur, his native village, and requested his brother Brahmanand to cremate the corpse. Brahmanand having refused, the task was performed by a number of his fellow-villagers. Many people are suspecting foul play in connexion with his death. It is said that a certain zamindar of village Kaitkona, near village Deor, is implicated in this case, and that it was through his assistance that the dead body was transported to Ilimpur from Deor. A police inquiry into the mystery seems desirable.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Taansiator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 22nd July 1905.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 22nd July 1905.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
Nil.		The Tundla-Howrah passenger train ...	260
		The Amta-Seakhala Light Railway ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		Separation of the judicial and executive functions	260
A typical case ...	257	The Rolt case ...	ib.
The new <i>panchayat</i> union system ...	ib.	The partition of Bengal ...	ib.
The Mymensingh outrage case ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	261
Ditto ditto ...	258	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
The Sova Bazar murder case ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
Ditto ditto ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
Police high-handedness in Bankura ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
		Ditto ditto ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		A new partition proposal ...	ib.
Mr. Stapylton's case ...	258	The hard lot of Sub-Deputy Magistrates ...	262
The Saran rape case ...	259	Another partition meeting ...	ib.
Ditto ...	ib.		
Maulvi Basul-ul Karim, Third Presidency Magistrate ...	ib.		
		III.—LEGISLATION.	
(c)—Jails—		Nil.	
Nil.		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
(d)—Education—		A further limitation of the independence of Indian Chiefs ...	262
The Directorship of Public Instruction ...	259		
		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Nil.	
The septic tank nuisance ...	259	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Buxar Municipality ...	260	The yellow peril ...	262
Lighting of the streets in Dacca ...	ib.	Cigarette-smoking in Bengal ...	ib.
		The approaching conflict between East and West ...	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—			
Nil.			

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

915. The *Weekly Chronicle* cites the following case to show how lightly

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,
11th July 1905.

A typical case.

the police in this country regard the life and liberty of the people. Three Manipuris named Bhanu Singh, Raj Kumar, and Chamail Munshi, charged with offences under sections 148, 149, 333, and 342, Indian Penal Code, were committed to the Sessions by the Subdivisional Officer of Maulvi Bazar, but in the course of the Sessions trial it transpired that these three men were perfectly innocent and took no part whatsoever in the riot, known as the Bhanubil riot. Moreover, the Inspector of Police, Nava Kishore Dutt (now retired), deposed before the Committing Magistrate that the names of the above accused were entered in the Absconders' Register and that they had evaded arrest for a number of years. Their names, however, were not in the list of absconders and the Inspector owned that he made the statement under a misunderstanding. When will the practice of substituting innocent men for the real offenders be put a stop to by the Government?

916. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Suri correspondent writes that on the 30th of June last, a petition signed by about 30

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Jul 1905.

The new panchayet union system.

leading villagers of Kendua was submitted to the District Magistrate, protesting against the non-representative character of the present panchayet, whose members are illiterate, comparatively poor, and quite unfit for the responsibilities imposed upon them. The President is further disqualified by his close relationship to the Nazir. The petitioners point out that far more suitable and representative men are available within the union, consisting of about a dozen villages. Moreover, the new panchayet is not the independent or disinterested body it should be, and has recently distinguished itself by making an indiscriminate assessment of taxes.

917. *New India* writes that the case of outrage in which a young Hindu

NEW INDIA,
15th July 1905.

The Mymensingh outrage case.

girl of village Gachihata, in the Kisoregunge subdivision, is the victim, is of so heinous a character and discloses such culpable neglect on the part of the local police that it demands a most sifting and careful inquiry. The facts as reported by the correspondent specially appointed by *New India* to inquire into the matter are briefly as follows:—

At about half-past ten on the night of the 9th April last, Sushila went outside to attend to a call of nature, when she was suddenly seized by a gang of ruffians, gagged, and carried away to the house of one Adu Shaikh. She remained there that night, and, from the statement made to the Sub-Inspector of Katiadi, it appears that she was removed by her captors from house to house in the villages of Gachihata, Paiksa, Madlyapara, and Bhubir Char, to elude detection. Hearing of her detention in the house of one Garibulla in the last-mentioned village, her husband, Raj Chandra De, with several others, proceeded there, and on a search being made, Sushila was found in a bush at the back of the house of one Sadhu Shaikh. Those who discovered the girl allege that they found her in a half-conscious state with her clothes covered with blood. The Sub-Inspector, however, made no mention of this in his report, and the very first thing he did after taking Sushila to his house was to get this incriminating piece of cloth washed by Krishna Charan, chaukidar. Krishna Charan admits this himself. The Sub-Inspector detained the girl in his house from the 21st to the 26th Baisakh, when he sent her for medical examination and ordered her to be kept in the house of one Janaki Ghose. Her husband made several unsuccessful attempts to get her back, and, on the 16th of May, made an application to the Subdivisional Officer of Kisoregunge, who ordered the Sub-Inspector to make over the girl to the complainant at once and to submit an explanation as to why he had kept her for several days in his own house. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of nine men, but in more than a fortnight's time the police have failed to trace a single one of them. The sequel to this incident is that, at about 1 A.M. on the 7th instant, about 30 or 40 men broke into the hut where Sushila and her husband were sleeping,

and for the second time carried her away after assaulting her husband. In the complaint made before the Subdivisional Officer, the Sub-Inspector is alleged to have investigated this assault.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th July 1905.

918. Referring to this "brutal outrage" the *Indian Mirror* writes that some

The Mymensingh outrage case.

vigorous measures require to be adopted to suppress crimes of this nature which are constantly

recurring. The journal supports the prayer of its contemporary *New India*, asking the Lieutenant-Governor to depute a special officer to take up the investigation on behalf of the Crown, and is confident that His Honour will readily accede to this reasonable request.

BENGALIEE,
18th July 1905.

919. The *Bengalee* hopes that Government will take severe notice of the

The Sova Bazar murder case.

conduct of the police officers who investigated the Sova Bazar tragedy. It is quite evident that there

was not a shred of evidence against the accused, Girish, but, nevertheless, he was produced as the real culprit. Was he really believed to be guilty by the police? If so, the officers who came to this unsupportable conclusion are unfit to be retained in the service. Their conduct, however, admits of no justification whatever and they should be dealt with in an exemplary manner.

INDIAN MIRROR,
April 29th, 1905.

920. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the Sova Bazar murder case reflects

Ibid.

most seriously on the Calcutta Police, who 'for consideration received' did their best to substitute

an innocent man for a murderer. From the grossly irregular conduct of the third Presidency Magistrate in connection with this case, the journal is inclined to the belief that he was "a useful and consenting ally of the police." But for the Counsel for the defence, this diabolical plot would have resulted in the execution of an innocent man, and they are accordingly entitled to the warmest public thanks.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th July 1905.

921. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the case of Emperor *versus*

Police high-handedness in Bankura.

Lakhi Tantini and others, which has been disposed of by the Deputy Magistrate of Bankura, discloses high-handedness and oppression on the part of the

local police. The case for the prosecution is that, on the 13th May last, the accused, who are respectable *purdanishin* ladies, were bathing at the Sadar ferry ghat of Rajgram. The Head-Constable, Sabir Beg, ordered their arrest, and the women took to their heels, followed by three constables. Their guardians came to the thana and offered to stand bail, which was refused. Cases were then instituted under section 34, Act V of 1861, and summonses were obtained, but the Magistrate acquitted the accused and characterised the prosecution story as deliberately false. Respectable Indian ladies were thus needlessly subjected to the horrors and indignities of a criminal prosecution merely because the inhabitants of that locality had perhaps offended the police.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th June 1905.

922. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that it would be presumptuous

Mr. Stapylton's case.

to question the legality of a sentence passed by the highest tribunal in the land, but, nevertheless,

the journal, in all humility, enquires whether the decision of the High Court in the Tippera arson case was legal? The accused, Stapylton, pleaded guilty, yet the Court refrained from passing sentence under the section because the punishment prescribed is a term of imprisonment without the alternative of a fine. What would the High Court have said if a subordinate Court had followed their extraordinary procedure? The Counsel for the defence suggested that the accused might be sentenced to a day's imprisonment only, but could his surprise have been greater when his client was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 under quite another section? Moreover, out of this sum, only Rs. 20 was ordered to be paid to the *muchis* as compensation for the destruction of their huts, although the accused himself had offered to pay Rs. 100, which was refused on account of its inadequacy.

In conclusion, the journal suggests that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association should draw the attention of the Government of India to the difficulty experienced by Justice Stephen in circumventing the provisions of section 436 (arson) in the case of Mr. Stapylton, an Assistant Engineer on

the Assam-Bengal Railway, and urge that separate sections be added providing fines in the case of Europeans only, these fines not to exceed Rs. 100.

923. The *Bengalee* writes that the order of Mr. Bonham-Carter, the Magistrate of Saran, discharging Isaac, the accused

BENGALIEE,
16th July 1905.

The Saran rape case.

in the railway rape case, has caused great dissatisfaction. The facts are that, on the 11th May, when No. 3 up train halted at Siwan, the accused came to the carriage in which the complainant, Mussamat Habiban, and three other women were travelling, and asked them where they were going to. He also asked Mussamat Habiban for her ticket, and, after seeing it, told her to make herself comfortable by lying down on the bench going to sleep. The accused then left the carriage, and shortly after the train left Siwan he is alleged to have come along the foot-board, entered the compartment, and forcibly had connection with Habiban. He then left the compartment and went along the foot-board to the engine. The matter was reported to the Assistant Station Master at Mairwa, and at Bhatni a formal complaint was made to the police, before whom Habiban immediately identified Isaac as the offender. The Magistrate, however, attaches no importance to this identification, as all the women failed to identify Isaac when he was produced in Court along with other Europeans. It must not, be forgotten, says the journal, that several weeks had elapsed before the offender was produced in Court, whereas the identification before the police took place almost immediately after the occurrence. Further, the incriminating evidence against Isaac is strengthened by the deposition of the Sub-Inspector to the effect that when the accused was identified he begged to be pardoned and implored the police officer to hush up the case. Guard Vindeshwari Prosad deposed that he had seen Isaac going along the foot-board, but this strong evidence has been disregarded by Mr. Bonham-Carter. The *Bengalee* appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor to look into the case.

924. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks the Government to have the record of the Saran outrage case carefully gone through by their legal advisers. If the accused was wrongly

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st July 1905.

discharged, a fresh trial should be ordered; but if the finding of the District Magistrate of Saran is upheld, then no stone should be left unturned to discover the real culprit. There is no doubt that the outrage was committed by a European and if Isaac was not guilty, the other man, believed to be an ex-guard should be found and put on his trial.

925. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the *Statesman* has rendered a public service by drawing attention to the irregularities of the Third Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. It is hoped that Sir Andrew Fraser will endeavour to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the allegations made, as it would indeed be a grave scandal if a Magistrate in a large and important town like Calcutta were allowed to discharge his duties as this Magistrate is said to be doing.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th July 1905.

Maulvi Bazl-ul Karim, Third
Presidency Magistrate.

(d)—Education.

926. The *Bengalee* gathers from the Hon'ble Mr. Carnduff's statement in Council, regarding the appointment of a successor to Mr. Pedler, that the Local Government had obtained the sanction of the Government of India

BENGALIEE,
11th July 1905.

The Directorship of Public
Instruction.

to appoint a civilian to the post of Director of Public Instruction. This, says the journal, is a brilliant instance of the methods of the present Government. The plot is secretly hatched, the sanction of superior authorities obtained on purely one-sided evidence, and when everything is cut and dried, the startling announcement is sprung on an unsuspecting public. Lord Curzon has no more faithful imitator of his methods than Sir Andrew Fraser himself.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

927. The *Bengalee* considers that the Government's admission that the septic tanks' effluents "though clear to the eye and chemically fairly pure, still contain large numbers of bacteria" stultifies its decision not to do away with existing installations. Such an arrangement is not only illogical but positively dangerous to the public

BENGALIEE,
11th July 1905.

The septic tank nuisance.

health and should be remedied at once, regardless of any loss or inconvenience that may be caused to the European merchants.

BENGALÉE,
16th July 1905.

928. The *Bengalée's* Buxar correspondent appeals to the Local Government to remove the unjust and heavy taxation imposed upon the rate-payers by the municipal authorities. As an instance of such taxation, the writer says that the income derived from 'latrine fees' has risen from Rs. 900 to Rs. 2,200! This increase is astounding, and in spite of the opposition offered by the Chairman, Mr. C. T. W. Williams, who is the Subdivisional Officer of Buxar, an appellate Committee has been appointed. The writer fears that this Committee will in no way relieve the rate-payers of their burdens, as it has been packed with the Chairman's supporters.

929. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Dacca correspondent complains that for more than a month the streets have been lighted with kerosine oil lamps owing to the breakdown of the electric plant. This arrangement is a very defective one, especially in dark and rainy nights, but, on the other hand, there are some thoroughfares that are not lighted at all! The writer brings this to the notice of the local authorities, and regrets that such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist in a big town like Dacca.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th July 1905.

Lighting of the streets in Dacca.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALÉE,
16th July 1905.

930. A correspondent writing to the *Bengalée* complains of the inconvenient hour at which the Tundla-Howrah passenger train is timed to arrive at Howrah, namely, 11-22 P.M. Passengers have in consequence not only to pay exorbitant cooly and gharry hire, but Indian passengers experience the additional difficulty of having no suitable refreshment rooms to go to after Mokameh.

931. A correspondent writing to the same journal draws attention to the fact that although the Amta-Sheakhala Light Railway leaves Howrah Ghat at 4-21 P.M. and reaches its destination at 8 P.M., the carriages are not furnished with lights, with the result that the passengers have to travel in total darkness for a certain portion of the journey. This is an exceedingly undesirable and inconvenient arrangement, and the grievance complained of could easily be remedied if lights were put into the carriages at one of the intermediate stations.

BENGALÉE,
16th July 1905.

The Amta-Sheakhala Light Railway.

(h)—*General.*

INDIAN MIRROR,
9th July 1905.

932. The *Indian Mirror* is loth to attach any importance to the statement of the *Pioneer* that Sir Andrew Fraser is anxious to bring about a closer union of the judicial and executive functions, for the reason that the present combination of these functions has formed the subject of prolonged and serious agitation. The journal, however, believes anything to be possible under the present reactionary régime, and would not be at all surprised if Government, out of sheer opposition to the popular wishes, effected a still closer union. Of the functions.

933. The *Indian Mirror* agrees with the view Government have taken of the Rolt case and considers that the Resolution on the subject reflects great credit on Sir Andrew Fraser. The only mistake that has been perpetrated, however, is the payment of compensation to Mr. Rolt. Why should he have received any compensation whatever? There are thousands in India who are daily prosecuted on insufficient and even on malicious grounds, but their cases are never considered. In the case of Mr. Rolt he was declared innocent by a Commission and pronounced fit for further employment. What more could the Government have done for him? There is no doubt that Mr. Rolt's success is nothing more or less than a triumph of Anglo-Indian opinion.

934. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that the severity of a blow is never realised until it is dealt, and now that the partition of Bengal has finally been decided upon, the people are stupefied and bewildered. The journal is sorry that this sad and ominous

INDIAN MIRROR,
9th July 1905.

The Rolt case.

The partition of Bengal.

announcement should have preceded the Royal visit, as it cannot fail to cast a gloom over the entire province and stifle the loyalty of the people. The *Patriot*, however, hopes that the scheme may yet be abandoned, and earnestly appeals to Government not to shrink from recalling a step so thoughtlessly taken.

935. Now that the partition of Bengal has been definitely decided upon, the

The Partition of Bengal.

East condemns further agitation as useless, and urges the people of Dacca to look to their own interests and to seriously consider the social and political responsibilities imposed upon them as leaders of the people of the new province. Their duty should now be to see that the whole of North Bengal is included in the new province and Dacca selected as the capital of that province. The present is not the time to indulge in agitation and opposition to the Government, nor will the people of the severed districts find it profitable in the slightest degree to echo the sentiments of the people of West Bengal from whom they have been totally and effectually separated.

936. The *Bengalee* seeks to disillusion the people of West Bengal if they

Ibid.

are indulging the false belief that the partition question does not concern them, and points out how vitally their interests will be affected in the matter of State appointments. With the introduction of the partition scheme, nearly one-half of the public appointments will go to the new province and the people of West Bengal will have a claim to employment in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions only. The field of public employment will thus be considerably narrowed. This will be one of the unhappy results brought about by the partition of Bengal and on account of which the people of West Bengal have the gravest cause for alarm.

937. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Pabna correspondent writes that at a

Ibid.

meeting held to protest against the partition scheme it was decided to do all that was constitutionally possible to set aside the scheme. Money will be raised to support agitation both in this country and in England. The feeling prevalent is one of great bitterness, as the people have been condemned unheard.

938. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* correspondent writes that the people

Ibid.

of Dacca are grief-stricken at the intelligence that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme, for the partition of Bengal, and asserts that there is every indication that the decision will give rise to sustained popular agitation.

939. The *Indian Mirror* writes that if the people carry out their

Ibid.

resolve of emigrating to distant lands rather than submit to the unprogressive rule of the Assam Government, good will have resulted from evil. The population is increasing and emigration is the only means by which the tension can be relieved and the bread problem solved. But what can be said in defence of Lord Curzon and the irreparable injury he has inflicted on the province? He must inevitably reap the effects of *karma* for this unjust act, and it is interesting to note that his colours have already been lowered.

940. The *Indian Mirror* of this date, which contains the Government

Ibid.

Resolution on the partition of Bengal, appears in mourning, for it considers that this document spells disaster to the people of Bengal, the like of which never befell them within living memory.

941. The *Bengalee* draws prominent attention to the proposal which

A new partition proposal.

advocates, if Bengal *must* be partitioned, the inclusion of the Bengali-speaking Divisions, namely, the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, in the new province. There would thus not only be greater racial affinity between the more important sections of the people of the new province, but the violation of ancient traditions would not be so remarkable and the dislocation of business would perhaps be less. It must not be understood, says the *Bengalee*, that this alternative scheme is desired by the people. It is merely put forward as the infinitely more acceptable scheme.

EAST,
16th July 1905.

BENGALUR,
16th July 1905.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th July 1905.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th July 1905.

INDIAN MIRROR,
18th July 1905.

INDIAN MIRROR,
20th July 1905.

BENGALUR,
18th July 1905.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
21st July 1905.

942. The *Hindoo Patriot* draws the attention of Government to the case of the Sub-Deputy Magistrates of the 5th grade, who, while they perform the same judicial and revenue duties as Deputy Magistrates, receive the

The hard lot of Sub-Deputy Magistrates.

nominal salary of Rs. 100 a month, on which they are quite unable to suitably maintain their position. Further, it is quite in the nature of an anomaly that while the pay sanctioned for the lowest grade of non-gazetted officers, such as Inspectors of Police and Excise, is Rs. 150, 5th grade Sub-Deputy Magistrates should only draw Rs. 100. Eighty-three appointments have been sanctioned in the higher grades of the Subordinate Executive Service, and the *Patriot* appeals to the Government to promote as many officers from the grade referred to above.

BENGALIEE,
21st July 1905.

943. The *Bengalee* understands that another monster meeting will be held in Calcutta to protest against the decision of the Secretary of State in regard to the partition of Bengal.

Another Partition meeting.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BENGALIEE,
19th July 1905.

944. The *Bengalee* regrets that Mr. R. C. Dutt's appointment as a member of the State Council of Baroda has resulted in the Government of India issuing a confidential circular to all Feudatory Chiefs notifying that in the event

A further limitation of the independence of Indian Chiefs.

of any of the Chiefs wishing to entertain the services of a retired Indian civilian, the previous sanction of Government will have to be obtained. This singular action on the part of the Government can only be construed as a hint not to employ retired Indian civilians and can have but one effect, namely, to prevent them from obtaining suitable employment in Native States. This is another example of Lord Curzon's 'unexampled liberality' to the educated classes in India and of His Excellency's anxiety to raise the status of Feudatory Chiefs.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST,
16th July 1905.

945. *East* writes that the fears entertained by the West regarding the dangers of the 'yellow peril' will not be calmed by a recent speech delivered in the Japanese House of

The yellow peril.

Peers, in the course of which the speaker declared that it was the sacred duty of Japan, as the leading Asiatic state to stretch a helping hand to China, India, Korea, and to all Asiatics who are capable of civilisation, and free them from their European yoke. In these altered circumstances, the journal considers that there is not only need for strengthening the defences of India, but also the ties of love and sympathy that bind India to the mother-country.

BENGALIEE,
18th July 1905.

946. The *Bengalee* writes that the last Annual Report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal discloses the fact that cigarette-smoking has increased alarmingly and that the

Cigarette-smoking in Bengal.

value of cigarettes imported into Calcutta has in the space of one year risen from Rs. 1,696,344 to Rs. 2,107,217! The Collector accounts for this serious increase by saying that cigarette-smoking "has caught the fancy of the Indian," but the more satisfactory explanation is to be found in the fact that enterprising foreigners have brought the supply of tobacco to the very doors of the villagers. The journal considers that Government should not lose sight of the fact that instances are by no means rare in which cigarette-smoking begun at an early age has resulted in complete or partial insanity.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th July 1905.

947. When hostilities first broke out between Russia and Japan, writes the *Indian Mirror*, Western nations were loud in their praises of the Japanese, but as the campaign progressed with dire results to the Russian forces, a curious change came over the spirit of the white races and much was said and

The approaching conflict between East and West.

written regarding the so-called 'yellow peril.' It became quite apparent to the world that the oriental was a factor to be reckoned with, and the problem that the West has been called upon to decide is on what terms it is to live with the East. Japan with her thirty millions of inhabitants has beaten one of the most formidable European powers, and there is no knowing what the result will be when the Chinese, following in the wake of their more civilised brethren across the sea, begin to form themselves into a nation. A crisis has thus been reached in the history of the world, and it remains for the West to decide whether her relations with the East will be cordial or not. The peace of the universe depends upon this choice.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 22nd July 1905.

F. C. DALY,

Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.

which was the first time
the world had seen a
man of color in a
position of honor and
trust. He was the first
man of color to be
elected to the office of
Mayor of a large city.
He was the first man of
color to be elected to the
office of Governor of a
large state. He was the
first man of color to be
elected to the office of
President of the United
States.

He was the first man of
color to be elected to the
office of Mayor of a large
city. He was the first man
of color to be elected to the
office of Governor of a large
state. He was the first man
of color to be elected to the
office of President of the
United States.